THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

BEECHER'S BACK DOWN.

The Richardson and McFarland Drama from the Standpoint of Plymouth Pulpit—Mr. Beecher's Explanation Delivered at the Church Lecture Room Last Night.

The weekly evening lecture was held last night at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The ordinary service, including the "Lecture Room Talk," was conducted and given by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. In announcing at its close that it was the night for the annual meeting of the members, Mr. Beecher took occasion to speak of the prosperous condition of Plymouth Church and that that night "found both people and pastor on a higher spiritual plane."

Upon this a gentleman connected with the church got up and said that it was but proper and just that a public matter in which their pastor had been recently prominently connected should receive attention at once, in order that the church should occupy no longer the half-hearted and uncertain position assigned to it almost unanimously by the public in regard to the Richardson tragedy. He believed that when the facts were thoroughly known Mr. Beecher would be justified by the public in his action. Considering the limited information he had received, and also his want of knowledge in certain matters in connection with this affair, he was inclined to think that Mr. Beecher had acted as he might have been expected to act under circumstances that required a charitable and merciful consideration.

Upon this gentleman taking his seat other persons got up in succession and expressed similar sentiments. There were, however, a few dissentients who spoke out and said that Mr. Beecher had made a mistake, and that the reputation of the church, they were afraid, had permanently suffered. There was a little light skirmishing on both sides, which Mr. Beecher watched and listened to calmly and defiantly enough, but with a manifest nervousness that was shown in the lifting ever and anon of the hymn book, the playing in his fingers with a little scrap of paper, and a sly twinkle in the eye as some of the speakers floundered about when trying to polish off the angles of a stern reproof of their pastor's conduct. At length Mr. Beecher arose and stepped to the front of the platform and prepared himself for a deliverance. There was a crowded congregation, for the lecture hall was well filled, and there was an audible hush of expectation.

Mr. Beecher said he was waited upon by Mrs. Calhoun, who was a gifted and eloquent writer for the *Tribune*.

A gentleman here interposed and said that Mrs. Calhoun's late husband was a deputy collector, and a man of great respectability.

Mr. Beecher resumed—Mrs. Calhoun showed him a note from Mr. Greeley, which commended her to Mr. Beecher, but did not ask him (Mr. Beecher) to perform the marriage. In conversation she said that she had known Mrs. McFarland and believed her to be a woman of respectability, and that the divorce from her husband was a legal one. She also knew nothing that would hinder a proper marriage. Mr. Beecher went on to say that he had not heard of the first shooting by McFarland of Richardson. Men occupied as he was occupied and absorbed in his ministerial and literary work had not time for extensive reading of newspapers, and therefore it is not surprising that he should be ignorant of that which was now a matter of history. The first time that he remembered hearing anything about Mr. Richardson and Mrs. McFarland was when he was shown a letter a long time ago by Mr. Henry Camp, the leader of the choir, that had passed between Mrs. McFarland and Richardson. He saw at a glance it was a love-letter, and he did that which he should do if there were a million such letters before him and no human eye to see him—put it away and not read it. Mr. Camp had, however, properly thought it his duty to show it to Mr. Beecher, because he felt very strongly against Richardson's conduct towards Mrs. McFarland, and thought Mr. Beecher would not have written so commendatory a note about Richardson's book did he know his character as well as Mr. Camp seemed to know it. That book—"Beyond the Mississippi"—had delighted him, and of his own free will he had written the letter to Mr. Richardson about that book which had been published, but not until Mr. Richardson had written to him and asked his permission. That permission he promptly and cheerfully gave. Mr. Richardson he had never seen until the night of that marriage.

On that evening he had been spending two or three hours with Father Hyacinthe at Mr. Frothingham's house, and while there he was called to the Astor House. There he found a corridor full of friends and a weeping group around the bed. The surgeons told him that Mr. Richardson was under the influence of opiates, and that after their effect was over he would gradually sink and die. Mr. Frothingham, at whose church Mr. Richardson was an occasional attendant and went there whenever he was in the city, was present. Mr. Frothingham offered the prayer, and he (Mr. Beecher) performed the ceremony, and in doing so simply acted as a magistrate—not in the semi-orthodox fashion of a magistrate and minister merged into one office. When two parties came to him for marriage he could not summon witnesses, he could not act as judge, but simply confine himself to that which was purely magisterial At the time of the marriage at the Astor House he did not understand that the laws of New York declared null and void a divorce obtained in Indiana. Had he known that Richardson had acted as a serpent—had stolen away the affections and partner in life of Mr. McFarland, he would sooner have cut off his right hand a hundred times than have performed the ceremony. Once a couple had come to his house to be married, and he was about to unite them in the marriage bonds, when a police officer came in and told him that he was about to marry the young lady to a notorious offender, and thought it was probable that she had been beguiled from her home in Philadelphia. The officer thought she ought to be made aware of the fact. Mr. Beecher told her what the officer had said and she replied, "Well I guess I know what I want." (Great laughter.) Mr. Beecher said he supposed she did, and therefore, he married them. (At this Mr. Beecher inquired whether fourteen and twelve are not the ages at which persons could be legally married, and their several responses were in the affirmative.) He then said if the parties were of a legal age for marriage and presented themselves before him and required him to marry them, his duty in that regard was simply a magisterial one, and he was bound to fulfil it. He had looked through the civil code of the State, and he had been unable to discover any definition of the duties of a minister in respect to marriage. It seemed to him that there was no defined law about it in the revised code. After the marriage and before the funeral of Mr. Richardson he had asked a responsible party as to the legality of the divorce, and it was stated to him that the divorce was quite correct. He inquired also of another person whether the divorce had been obtained on more than legal grounds, and it was stated in reply that it was granted, not only upon legal, but also upon moral grounds. The question had been asked during this discussion why Mrs. McFarland had not sought the divorce from her husband in the State of New York. He had been told in reply to this that Mrs. McFarland had resided in Indiana eighteen months, and that she had gone there to seek the divorce to save her children from the stain and annoyance which the seeking of that divorce in that State would bring upon them. Mr. Beecher said that he felt he was an honest man. There was another motive that actuated him in this affair which he would just put before them. When he came to be the pastor of Plymouth church it was not for the purpose of self-seeking or for obtaining popularity. When he came there he was "ankle deep," he was "knee deep," he was "thigh deep" he was "shoulder deep," and he was over the head in the slavery question. Then, when he thought the time was reached he wrote his Cleveland letter. He was not sorry for the writing of that letter at the time; neither was he sorry now. According to the present style of judging him by public writers he had only made four or five mistakes in his life. He was one of those men who, when a cause appealed to his sympathy and to his heart he was drawn almost irresistibly to it. From the very manner in which Mr. Calhoun presented the matter to him it seemed to him that he was needed to defend the cause of the weak against the strong. There was something to be done that risked a great amount of unpopularity, and that required that some one strong enough to bear it should throw himself into the breach. Such a cause, such an appeal, and such a state of circumstances raised within him all that appeals to that which is combative and tender within him. His idea of a minister was not a man who never had a spot on his collar, a spot on his cuffs, or upon his bosom. He expected to come out of this fight muddy and spotted. He thought he had a heart like his great Master, and feeling like that he had not felt guilty in what he had done. Knowing what he had done, the question he now asked himself was, would he do it again? In answer to that, as the Dutchman once said, "If my foresight was as good as my handsight I should do a gre t many things better than I do." Mr. Beecher then said he did not wish his Church to apologize for their pastor as having done a wrong thing. If they did not agree with him in this matter let them rise and say so.

Mr. Beecher then sat down, after which there were general expressions of sorrow and regret very kindly and gently put before the audience by prominent members of the church that Mr. Beecher had placed himself in the false position he had. Amid it all, however, there seemed to be a general feeling and expression of forgiveness.

Mr. Beecher again rose and said that he was able to stand up for himself if there was any occasion for him to come out and declare himself more than he had already done. Symptoms of impatience began to develop themselves on the part of the audience, amid which the announcement was made that the annual business meeting would take place at the conclusion of the service. The benediction was then pronounced, and all those who were not members retired.—*N. Y. Herald, to-day.*

SUICIDE.

Determined Attempt at Self-Destruction in Cincinnati—Women and Wine—A Warning to Young Men.

The Cincinnati *Times* of the 9th points a moral and adorns a tale in this wise:—

We have been made acquainted with the particulars of one of the most desperate attempts at self-destruction, which took place a few evenings since, that it has ever been our sad duty to record—the would-be victim being a very prominent young lawyer of this city, and a member of one of our most respectable families.

For some time the unfortunate fellow has been addicted to excessive drinking, causing him to so neglect his business that a short time since his partners dissolved connection with him. This action on the part of those with whom he has been so closely identified had a marked effect upon him, making him extremely melancholy, which he endeavored to drown by a still greater use of whisky. To such an extent did he carry his indulgence that he became temporarily insane, during which time he went into a drug store, and bought a six-ounce bottle of laudanum, after which he repaired to the store of a friend on Vine street.

Several of his acquaintances happened to be in the store at the time, and they all noticed the ghastly shade of their friend's face, and asked him what on earth was the matter? With considerable composure he went on and told them how he had gradually given way to the use of whisky until now he was nothing but the shadow of himself either in person or name, that he had carefully counted the cost, and he felt sure that death was, at hours and times, preferable to living as he had been living, and he had determined on ending his life and troubles at the same time, and seeking for a happier fate in lands beyond the "dark valley."

His friends tried to laugh him out of such folly, but all in vain, and he quickly shook hands with those present, and bid them, as he said, an eternal farewell.

While still standing and conversing with them, as quick as thought he pulled out the bottle of laudanum, and before he could be frustrated in his designs, he drank almost its entire contents. His friends for the moment were almost horrified, but soon one of them hastened off for the help of a physician, while the others took the unfortunate fellow to a lounge in the rear of the store, on which they gently laid him, as they all supposed, to breathe his last. The poor sufferer told them that it was useless to save him; that he would not take anything from the physician; that there was a letter in his pocket that would explain all, and in a few moments afterwards fell into a state of unconsciousness.

The doctor soon arrived and went to work with a No. 1 stomach pump, which soon removed all the poison, and in a few hours the would-be victim was comparatively out of danger. As Old Frederick of Prussia once said, "woman was at the bottom of all mischief," it proved to be true in this instance, as was shown by the letter found in the poor fellow's pocket, a copy of which we herewith publish:—

"CINCINNATI, Dec. 3, 1869.—My Dearly Loved Carrie:—When your eye falls on this all my earthly troubles will be over, and my soul before that Judge who doeth all things well. While my own voluntary act shows that I do not fear to die, yet it seems so hard to leave you and let another claim you, who can never love you as I have done, and in spite of all your coldness still do. There was a time when, as the possessor of your love, I was the happiest creature on earth, and only dreamed of the day when, with you as my dearest wife, in our own home, we would be so happy together. But a change came o'er you, and the love I had bestowed was idly tossed to the winds, and another, who was not half so worthy of you as I was then—it matters not what I am now—allowed to whisper into your ears words of affection and love.

"My only regret at leaving this world, which has been one of thorns for me, is parting with you, dearest idol. Once in awhile drop a tear over the grave of the one who died for you, and when you hear others speak lightly of me do not forget to rebuke them. Thine, as ever."

H.

Carrie didn't get the letter, so that she could weep and gnash her teeth, and her ardent lover still lives, thus spoiling the poetical and sensational part of the matter.

Moral.—Young men, don't get tipsy, and your sweethearts will not desert you.

A FOUNDLING.

Episode in a St. Louis Boarding-House—An Unknown Woman Abandons Her Infant.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Dec. 9 has the following:—

An incident occurred yesterday at a fashionable boarding-house which created quite an excitement among the lady boarders. Yesterday morning a strange lady, about twenty years of age, of fair complexion, with a scar on her cheek, rather strongly built, and wearing a brown dress ornamented with three black velvet stripes at the bottom, and a black shawl, applied to Mr. C. Randle, corner Sixth and Elm streets, and requested to be accommodated with board. She had with her a male infant about six weeks old. She said her name was Gardiner, that her husband was in Chicago, and would be here, perhaps in a week, and perhaps not for three months.

Mr. Randall had some doubts about the woman, but seeing that she appeared to be friendless and unprotected, with a baby in her arms, he agreed to board her for a few days. He gave her a room and had a fire made for her. In a short time she went out, saying she was going on business. She returned in a short time, and went out again in the afternoon and did not return. On examining the room, the baby and its clothes were there, but the baggage of the woman was missing. The ladies of the house visited the young stranger, and took great interest in him. They looked among his effects and found the following note, addressed to the landlord:—

"December 8, 1869.—I am almost broken-hearted. I just received a letter from my husband, saying that I might look out for myself. He must have been under the influence of some intoxicating drinks, or he would not have written in that manner. He has started for one of the far Western States, so he says, and oh! I want you to take care of my baby until I can relieve you from him. If you do not wish to keep him, get him, please, a good Christian home. I must do something for myself. I could not tell you, so I write it down. I hope our Heavenly Father will provide for my dear little boy an everlasting home. I will come and see my baby as soon as I can. I may remain in this place. Put him in charge of a Presbyterian minister, and you will be rewarded for it.

"MRS. GARDINER,
"WILLIE GARDINER."

A council of war was held by the lady boarders, and various propositions were made relative to the disposal of little "Willie Gardiner," but no one was willing to assume the responsibility of adopting a boy who was to be so religiously reared. There was no Presbyterian minister in the house to take the boy in hand, and it was finally agreed among the ladies that they would jointly take control of the "little Bill" for a few days, and endeavor to find some Presbyterian lady who would give him a permanent home. If a Presbyterian cannot be found, any kind lady of any other denomination can be supplied with a baby on reasonable terms. The boy is in good health, and may become a great man if properly taken care of.

A BRUTE.

The Diversions of a Wife-beater—The Marital Bond in Kentucky.

A man named John Weismer was presented before the City Court, yesterday, for abuse of family. The case, as developed by the evidence, is a most aggravating one, and one in which the man and woman are equally blamable. It appears that they have not been living together for a long time, and that the husband has been in the habit of going to the house of the wife at the peaceful hours of the night, bursting open the doors, and sometimes throwing rocks into the windows, to the great terror of her and her little daughter.

The family before the war was in good circumstances, he an industrious and hard working man, and she a loving and dutiful wife. But when the war broke out he was carried away by the general excitement and joined the army. He was away for years together, fighting under the banner of the North, and she seldom received any news from him or of his whereabouts. During one of these long absences she became short of means, and was driven almost to beggary. Nothing but absolute starvation seemed to be the fate of her and her child. In one of these days of destitution and distress, a tempter worse than the famine came, and she fell. He enticed her away, and leaving her only child in the family of a neighbor, she went with him to some town up in Minnesota, where they lived together over a year, when he left her, alone, friendless, and fallen from honor and virtue, in a strange country.

The war closed and the husband returned. In place of finding his once happy home, with wife and daughter ready to greet him, he found nothing. His little cottage was built up a story higher, and strangers, who never heard of him, lived in it. Even his child could not be found, and the neighbors could only tell him the disgraceful story of his wife's disappearance. The effect of this sudden and shocking intelligence upon the mind and character of Weismer may be imagined. He was no more the steady, industrious man of a few years ago, but quickly squandered his pay in drink.

The wife managed to get back to the city, and, procuring her daughter, who was then about eleven years of age, rented a room in a dilapidated old house that stands in the alley between Second and Third and Market and Jefferson streets. Here her husband happened to find her out, but not, it is said, before she had commenced to lead a disreputable life. Of course there could be no reconciliation, and the husband procured a divorce. Already debased and debauched, he was not satisfied with a separation, but became intent on seeking revenge. He would carouse at the bar-rooms till after midnight, and then go to the house of his former wife and burst in the doors, or, failing in this, throw brickbats in the windows, and indulge in other acts of violence till frightened away by the approach of the police.

Early yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, he went there, and bursting in the door, pulled the woman out of her bed and beat her terribly with the heel of an old boot, after which he threw her down on the floor and stamped her so that it is feared she has received inward bruises which will prove fatal. She was cut severely in several places on the head. The child screamed for help, and waked up the whole neighborhood. Officers Slater and Meagher arrested the man and put him in jail. The officers say the woman was one clot of blood from her head to her waist. She was not able to be in court yesterday morning, and the man was held to answer for an assault and battery on the testimony of the officers. His shirt was all bloody when he was brought into court.—*Louisville Journal.*

BOB SAWYER REDIVIVUS.

High Jinks in Cincinnati—The Lively Propensities of a Medical Student—He Is Finally and Very Properly Brought to Grief.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Dec. 8.

Dr. William Pearcy, a drowsy medical student of the Bob Sawyer school, was arraigned in the Police Court, yesterday morning, for the misdemeanor of discharging fire-arms within the city limits. The Doctor occupies "apartments" on Clark street, west of John, and his favorite window commands a fine view of Mrs. Burgess' back yard. Being an excellent shot, the Doctor has beguiled his leisure hours for the past week with target practice. His shooting-iron has invariably been an air-gun, capable of carrying a pistol bullet a considerable distance; but his taste in the matter of marks has been subject to frequent changes. One day he would select a clothes-pin on Mrs. Burgess' line; the next day he would prefer an exposed coal-bucket or a tin wash-hand basin on that lady's possessions. Sometimes a particular iron star in the rear wall of Mrs. B.'s dwelling would claim his attention, and at others he would draw bead on the wooden and purely ornamental chimney of the house. When all these things had been shot to pieces and nothing else offered, the Doctor opened upon Mrs. Burgess' pet poodle, and in a few brief hours riddled his poor body to such an extent that, with an ordinary opera-glass, an enthusiastic Sawyerite could see the wretched creature's inside works.

Let it not be supposed that these interesting experiments were carried on without opposition, for they were not. The unscientific and unsympathetic neighbors were in arms against the Doctor from the first; and from Mrs. Burgess, who could hardly be expected to view the gradual demolition of her habitation and its outdoor appurtenances with indifference, came doleful warnings, bitter threats of personal violence, and formal notices of her firm determination to appeal to the civil authorities for protection. But all to no purpose. The hostility of the neighbors was laughed at, Mrs. Burgess' warnings were treated with contempt, her threats of violence were hurled into her teeth, and her notices of appeal to the authorities drew a still more destructive fire from the doughty Doctor's air-gun. He was going to do just about as he pleased in that neighborhood. To show that such was his intention, he obtained reinforcements. A gentleman by the name of Basin—also a good shot—took up his quarters at Pearcy's boarding-house, and together they made Clark street howl.

Mrs. Burgess could not stand this concentrated fire. She sent for the police on Wednesday morning, and over the bloody form of her beloved dog that lay dying in the back yard, vowed that she would stop the bombardment. While the oath was being recorded, the enemy appeared at his window in his shirt sleeves to have a crack at something before breakfast. Mrs. Burgess spied him and started toward his fortress. The doctor thought she designed scaling the fence and attacking him alone and single-handed. He was not prepared for a hand-to-hand struggle, so he let fly at her with his gun, as she alleges, to force her back. His nervousness affected his aim, however, and the bullet flew wide of its mark. Before he could reload the police appeared, and, mistrusting his ability to successfully cope with the superior numbers before him, he made an unconditional surrender, thus exemplifying the truth of the First Napoleon's remark, that it was difficult to make troops fight on empty stomachs.

The doctor appeared in the police court yesterday morning, and a pretty clear case was made out against him; but to afford him an opportunity to prove, as he claims, that Mr. Basin did the shooting on Wednesday morning, the hearing was continued until Saturday morning.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Terrible Murder in Scranton—A Man Kills His Brother-in-law—Statement of the Prisoner.

The Boston Billiard Tournament—Texas Election Returns—Work on the Hoosac Tunnel.

FROM THE STATE.

Terrible Murder in Scranton—A Man Kills his Brother-in-Law—The Prisoner's Statement.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 11.—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, this community was startled by the murder of a man named Hugh Carmichael, who, with his wife and four children, resided on Wyoming avenue. The perpetrator of the deed is a brother-in-law of the murdered man, named William Crawford. The quarrel which led to the murder was the result of a dispute about a board bill. Crawford stabbed Carmichael in the neck, killing him almost instantly.

An interview with the murderer last evening, after his arrest, elicited the following statements, which are substantially all the facts:—

"My name is William Crawford. I am 41 years of age. Been in this country since 1844. Lived most of the time in Burlington, N. J. Have been in the army. Belonged to the 4th New Jersey Volunteers. I formerly boarded with my brother-in-law, Carmichael. I left there about a month ago, because he abused his wife and family. I could not stand it. There was an unsettled board bill against me. He claimed $68. I had taken a good many things into the family for its support; I think to the amount of $54. I went there last night to see my sister, and her sick child was engaged in taking from a frame a memorial in relation to my service in the army, received from the Governor of New Jersey. I had my knife out to remove the tacks, when Carmichael came in and asked me to pay my board bill, and wanted me to give him an order for the amount. I told him I would pay when we had a settlement. He then pointed to the door and ordered me out. I went, and he followed me and kicked me. When I reached the gate I turned upon him and struck him. I did not think of killing him; did not know whether the knife was in my hand or not; did not think about it. They removed him into the house, and I fo lowed. I had no idea I had killed him. I am sorry it happened. It is a terrible affair. I am a temperance man, and a member of the Temple of Honor."

The prisoner during this recital exhibited considerable emotion. From all appearances it is evident the murder was not premeditated.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Billiard Championship.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—The match game of billiards between R. E. Wilmarth, the present champion of Massachusetts, and Luther S. Brooks, for the championship of the State, the possession of the golden cue, and one hundred dollars a side, was won last evening by Wilmarth. Points scored:—Wilmarth, 1200; Brooks, 955.

The Hoosac Tunnel.

It was stated at the Board of Trade meeting last evening that the Hoosac tunnel would be completed in 1872. During the last month the progress on the two faces was 260 feet, and the central shaft was sunk thirty feet. The shaft would reach its depth by August next, when, with two more faces to work upon, the work would proceed at the rate of a mile a year.

Naval Affairs.

An order was received at the Navy Yard yesterday afternoon requiring—instead of the present arrangement, which has existed for years, of employing men at $2·25 per day—the watchmen and laborers shall be enlisted for one year, and receive $20 per month and rations, which makes the total pay $29 per month. They are to be enlisted the same as ordinary seaman and others in the navy.

The Ten Hour Law.

At a recent meeting of the State Committee representing the factory operatives of Massachusetts, a draft of a ten hour law was agreed upon to be presented to the Legislature.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Murderer Committed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.—James H. Galloway, who shot and killed Michael Cann yesterday in South Baltimore, has been fully committed for murder. The affray originated about Galloway's wife.

Jones' Falls Improvements.

A New York company, purporting to represent ten millions capital, are making proposals to undertake the contract of repairing and changing Jones' Falls, which runs through Baltimore, so as to obviate floods. The work will require an outlay of five millions of dollars.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire in Broadway.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—At 8 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the five-story building No. 481 Broadway, occupied on the lower floor by Horace Waters as a piano and music store. The fire was soon subdued, but as the building was flooded with water, the loss from that cause was considerable.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Texas Election.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—A despatch from Texas states that returns of the election in that State from sixty-one counties give Davis, Republican candidate for Governor, 9077 majority. Twenty out of the sixty-one counties gave majorities for the Hamilton ticket.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 11—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¼; and for account, 92¼@92¾. United States five-twenties of 1862, 85¾; of 1865, old, 84¾; of 1867, 86¾; 10-40s, 82¾. Erie Railroad, 20½; Illinois Central, 100; Great Western, 26½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11—11 A. M.—Cotton firm. Middling uplands, 11¾@11¾; middling Orleans, 12@12¼. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Dec. 11—11 A. M.—Linseed cakes easier at £10 12s. Common rosin, 6s. Whale oil, £39 10s.

BREMEN, Dec. 11.—Petroleum opened quiet yesterday, and closed quiet and steady.

HAMBURG, Dec. 11.—Petroleum opened quiet yesterday at 15 marc bancos 6 schillings, and closed quiet.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 11—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money and 92¼ for account. American securities firm. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 85¾; of 1865, old, 84¾; of 1867, 86¾. Ten-forties, 82¾. Erie Railroad, 20¾. Illinois Central, 100. Great Western, 26½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11—1 P. M.—Cotton closed firm; middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales have reached 15,000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation.

Flour, 28s. 6d. Red Western Wheat, 8s. 3d.@8s. 4d. Oats, 2s. 10d.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Tallow dull at 47s. 9d.

FROM THE WEST.

Bold Robbery.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Dec. 11.—The Erie County Treasurer's office was entered by burglars this morning, at 2 o'clock, the safe blown open with nitro-glycerine, and its contents abstracted. The loss is not yet ascertained. The safe is a perfect wreck and the building was badly damaged. The thieves were probably alarmed at the force of the explosion, and left most of their tools and considerable money scattered on the floor. They stole a hand-car at the railroad depot and went to Monroeville, where they abandoned the car. There is no further trace of their movements after leaving that point.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Imports and Exports.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Reports to the Treasury show that in four months, including July and October, the importations exceeded the corresponding months of last year upwards of twelve millions, but our exports were nearly thirty-three millions over those of the same period last year, while the drain of specie was four millions less.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

Report of the Surgeon-General of the Army—Health of the Troops Remarkably Good.

The Surgeon General of the United States army has submitted his annual report to the War Department. The Surgeon-General reports that the health of the troops throughout the country has been remarkably good during the past year, with the exception of those stationed at Key West, where, out of 116 officers and men, 42 were attacked by yellow fever, and 18 died of that disease. The average mean strength of the army for the year was 36,820 white and 4263 negro troops. Among the white troops the total number of cases of all kinds reported as taken on the sick list was 95,340, being at the rate of 2589 per thousand of mean strength, or an average of about five entries on the sick report for every two men.

The number of deaths reported was four hundred and seventy-three, or thirteen per thousand of mean strength.

Among the negro troops the total number of cases of all kinds reported was 8805, being at the rate of 2087 per thousand of mean strength, or an average of two entries on sick report for each man. The number of deaths reported was 75, being at the rate of 18 per thousand of strength, or one death to every 57 cases treated.

The Army Medical Museum has been increased by valuable specimens and collections to the number of 2176 during the year. The whole catalogue now represents 12,220 specimens. One hundred pages of the surgical and six hundred and fifty-seven pages of the medical portion of the first volume of the "Medical and Surgical History of the War" have been printed, and the work is making as rapid progress as is consistent with accuracy.

The number of commissioned medical officers for duty on June 30, 1869, was 161; on sick leave, 4; on leave, 3. The estimated troops in service June 30, 1866, was 32,836; of military posts, 239; besides numerous detachments and temporary outposts requiring a medical officer—an average of one medical officer to 204 men, distributed over the entire country, from Alaska to the mouth of the Rio Grande. To supply the deficiency thus created, it has been necessary to employ physicians under contract.

The experience of the past three years has shown that the present organization of the medical staff of the army is the best possible for the interests of the service, and that even were all the vacancies now existing filled it would be barely adequate in numbers to the demands of our peace establishment. So long as our extensive frontiers shall require garrisoned posts for their protection, any reduction of the Medical Corps below the minimum established by the act of Congress of July 28, 1866, fixing the military peace establishment of the United States, would prove prejudicial to the welfare of the troops and the efficient discharge of their duties.

THE GREAT BOAT RACE.

A Card from the Harvard Crew.

We have been often tempted, by the mistakes and misrepresentations in many of the published accounts of the Oxford and Harvard boat race, to unite in a statement for the purpose of correcting the errors. But we have thought that good taste, as well as deep judgment, prescribed to us as a rule of silence. We observe that *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, for this month, contains an article, entitled "The University Rowing Match," the writer of which seems to speak as by our authority. Styling himself the "Secretary" of the Harvard Four, he professes to "put the story in the light in which it is regarded by the actors themselves." As we do not wish to be thought to have broken our rule of silence, we feel obliged to say that the article was not submitted to any of us, nor were we consulted at all in the matter. We are, therefore, in no way responsible for the fact that an article on the subject has appeared, or for the statements contained therein, as we are not for any statements made elsewhere, whether printed or oral, and whether with or without an appearance of authority.

We think we have a right to abstain from specifying any errors, for were we to do so we should allow ourselves to be drawn into the very course we have avoided, by the mere fact that a writer has, without authority, seemed to speak for us. We trust and presume that the writer did not intend to give the impression that he spoke in our behalf, and that the sentence from which we quote bears a construction stronger than he was aware of.

Finally, we wish to say that we received the best of treatment from the English people, and were fairly beaten in the race. The only member of the crew who does not sign this paper, Mr. Simmons, is in Europe, and we have not had time to procure his signature.

JAS. S. FAY, JR.
F. O. LYMAN.
A. P. LORING,
Cambridge, Dec. 8, 1869. A. BURNHAM.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Dec. 11, 1869.

The money market is fairly active, and the general feeling in monetary circles steady. The banks hold good balances, but the activity of the stock market is a heavy drain upon their resources, and their discount lines are being restricted to meet the demand for call loans. There are but very light shipments of currency to the South, and those to the West have greatly fallen off during the week, the main points drawing upon us being the pork-packing centres.

We quote call loans at 5@6 per cent.—the higher figure ruling even on Government collaterals. Discounting is done chiefly outside the banks, and 9@10 per cent. is about the average on first-class paper, which is rather scarce.

Gold was active and steady, with sales this morning ranging between 123 and ⅛, closing at 123⅛.

Government bonds are quiet, with limited transactions at prices quoted yesterday.

The stock market was moderately active at yesterday's closing quotations. There was very little doing in State or City securities. Sales of the State 6s, second series, at 106½, and City 6s, new, at 98⅞@99.

There was a good business done in Reading Railroad at 50⅛@50⅜. Pennsylvania Railroad was better; sales at 54½. Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 53½. Camden and Amboy Railroad at 119¾, and Philadelphia and Erie at 29.

Canal shares dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 34, b. o.

The only sale in Banks was of Commercial at 56½.

Coal and Passenger Railway shares were not inquired after.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2400 Pa 6s, 2 se	106½	4 sh Com'l Bk	56¾
$100 City 6s, New	98¾	1100 sh Reading	50¼
$200 do	98¾	200 do	50¼
$5000 do	99	100 do	50¼
$3000 Read R 7s	103	100 do	50·44
$1000 Hunt & B Top 1 mtg bs	80	11 sh Leh V R	53¾
2 sh Penna R	54	100 sh Phil & E R	29
10 do	54¼	200 Leh N St	34
100 do	54¼	5 sh Ca & Am R	119¼
		1 do	119¼

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120¼@120⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 115¼@115¾; do., 1864, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1865, 113⅞@114⅛; do., July, 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do. do., 1867, 116¼@116¾; do., 1868, 116¼@116½; 10-40s, 110⅛@110⅜. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 109½@109¾. Gold, 123⅛@123⅜. Silver steady.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	123¼	11·09 A. M.	123
10·25 "	123⅜	11·26 "	
10·35 "	123¼	11·50 M.	
11·05 "	123¼		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Dec. 10.—Bark is firm, and 25 tons No. 1 sold at $32·50 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in good demand, and 150 bushels prime sold at $8·50. Timothy is steady at $4. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·35.

The Flour market is quiet, but prices remain without change. The inquiry is entirely confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $4·87½@5 for superfine; $5·25@5·37½ for extras; $5·50@6·25 for Northwestern extra family; $6·75@8·12½ for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6@6·50 for Ohio and Indiana do. do.; and $6·75@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye flour is steady at $5·50.

There is but little activity in the Wheat market, and prices have a downward tendency. Sales of 4500 bushels of Pennsylvania, Western, and Delaware red at $1·22@1·28. Rye is offered at $1·01 for Western; and $1·10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is steady, but there is not much doing. Sales of old yellow at $1·08@1·09; new do. at 83c@91c. for damp and prime dry; and Western mixed at $1·08. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware at 59@61c. Barley is dull. 2000 bushels two-rowed New York sold at $1·92½; and 4000 bushels Canada on private terms.

Whisky is quiet. We quote wood and iron-bound Western at $1·03@1·04 per gallon.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 15	MOON SETS	morn
SUN SETS	4 32	HIGH WATER	8 20

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Arrived, steamship Deutschland, from Bremen.

NORFOLK, Dec. 11.—Sailed yesterday, steamships Lawrence, for Boston, and Australian, for Liverpool.

(By Anglo-American Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 11.—Arrived, steamships City of New York, from New York, and Java, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 11.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....34 | 11 A. M.....46 | 2 P. M.....49

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamship Regulator, Pennington, New York, John F. Ohl.

Steamship Jas. S. Green, Pace, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Claymont, Robertson, 36 hours from Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Br. barque Medora, Reed, 65 days from Liverpool, with salt to Alex. Kerr & Bro.—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co. On the 5th of November, at midnight, during a heavy gale from NW., lost maintopgallantmast, mainmast head, foretopgallantmast, mizzentopmast, and received other damages; on 29th, in lat. 38, long. 71 W., spoke brig Alice Lea, for Lisbon. The M. reports having encountered very heavy gales pretty much the entire passage.

N. G. barque J. L. Thiermann, Neidenholt, 2 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.

N. G. barque Anton, Fricke, 6 days from New York, in ballast to Peter Wright & Sons.

Schr Star, Crowell, 5 days from New York, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Schr Proliano, Marshall, 5 days from James river, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr W. Burnes, Robinson, 5 days from James river, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Train Ackworth, Whetley, 4 days from Salisbury, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Anna Myrick, Richards, 8 days from Provincetown, with fish to captain.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Steamer Sunk on the Mississippi—Temperance Movements—Railway Accident—The Ten Hour Question.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Contraction vs. Inflation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Ingersoll's bill to inflate legal-tenders to the extent of forty-four millions has been referred to the Committee on Banking, instead of Ways and Means. This is regarded as favorable to contraction and against inflation, and settles the question whether the Ways and Means or the Banking and Currency is to be the financia committee of the House.

A Correction—Justice Grier.

The statement that Judge Grier has sent his letter of resignation to the President is incorrect. I learn from Judge Grier that he has not written any letter resigning his place on the Supreme bench, and has not decided when he will resign.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Wadding Mill Burned.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 11.—The wooden portion of the wadding mills of Ripley & Co., in this city, was burned last night. The loss is estimated at $10,000. Covered by insurance.

The Ocean Steamship Sale.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—Rumors are current that the parties in New York who bought at auction the steamships Ontario and Erie failed to respond yesterday in making their first payment of the purchase-money, according to the terms of sale, which required that one-fourth of the sum should be paid in cash within ten days after the sale.

Political.

The Temperance Republicans of this city have nominated Colonel George H. Johnson for Mayor, with a full ticket of Alderman and Councilmen.

The Ten-Hour Labor Convention.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—The committee appointed by the Ten-hour Labor State Convention in September last, have approved a bill for presentation to the Legislature, and petitions are now in circulation in the manufacturing districts urging its passage. The bill enacts that after the Fourth of July next no male under the age of eighteen, and no female of whatever age shall be employed in laboring by or for any cotton, woollen, worsted, silk, or linen manufacturing company organized by and under the laws of this Commonwealth more than ten hours in one day, or sixty hours in any one week, except where it is necessary to make repairs to prevent the stoppage or interruption of the ordinary running of mills or machinery. A violation of the provisions of the act shall involve $50 fine, to be recovered in any court competent to try the cause. The Governor and Council are required to appoint one or more commissioners to have the act enforced.

FROM THE WEST.

Disaster on the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—The steamer W. K. Arthur, hence for New Orleans, sank yesterday at Bennett's Landing, 126 miles below here, and is supposed to be a total loss. She had on board a very valuable cargo and about 350 head of stock. The boat was valued at $75,000, and was insured for $30,000.

Novel Surgery.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The *Tribune* reports that a young belle on Wabash avenue had her little toes amputated in order to make her feet smaller.

Railway Accident.

Two trains on the Michigan Southern and Michigan Central Railroads respectively collided last evening at Sixteenth street, wrecking both. No lives were lost.

Temperance Reform.

LAFAYETTE, Dec. 11.—A petition is in circulation here, praying Congress not to admit any Southern State or Western Territory unless its Constitution prohibits the sale of liquors, except as medicine.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The President's Message in Halifax.

HALIFAX, Dec. 11.—The *Chronicle*, in commenting on President Grant's message, says it has broken down all hopes of reciprocity and renders annexation more desirable. It admits that annexation is impossible unless the whole Dominion asks for it, and believes independence will become the popular cry.

A whale 70 feet long was lately washed ashore at Economy, Bay of Fundy.

Duty on American Products.

OTTAWA, Dec. 11.—It is rumored that Sir Francis Hincks, Finance Minister, proposes to impose a duty on American grain and coal, and a general reduction of the free list.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire in First Avenue—Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—A fire this morning destroyed Nos. 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, and 824 First avenue, owned by Mr. Volkenburg, involving a loss of or $20,000. The body of an unknown man was found in the ruins, and was removed to the Morgue for identification.

Loss by the St. Nicholas Fire.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The loss by the fire at the St. Nicholas Hotel laundry yesterday amounts to $35,000.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

Mr. McFarland's Trial.

The approaching trial of Mr. Daniel McFarland will of course be of extraordinary interest, so much so indeed that the by-no-means small bunch of correspondents settled in New York are making arrangements with all the principal newspapers in the Union for the writing of letters and the transmission of special telegrams. To his friends one of the first questions that naturally occurred was, how were the expenses to be defrayed. They will amount to probably more than $5000. Many witnesses have to be brought from a distance. Mr. McFarland himself is quite without means. Mr. Amos R. Eno has subscribed $100 toward this amount, and Mr. Seth B. Hunt has subscribed $50. During the trial a good many distinguished people will loom up, and the evidence elicited will be of a very curious and interesting kind. *That* may depended upon to a certainty. We may feel sure that Mr. Beecher will deliver himself of paradoxical lucidities, and that Mr. Frothingham will get off several examples of rhetorical contradiction. Besides these, all the constant and most of the occasional writers for the *Tribune* will contribute their quota, and Horace Greeley will figure mistily. If in this early stage of the proceedings so much that would be amusing, if it were not deeply tragic, has come to the surface, there is no knowing what mysteries are yet lying concealed beneath the surf of the scandal. From the editor in-chief of the *Tribune* down to the printer's devil, every man in the establishment will have a show in the witness-box. The foreign editor will break ground through broken English, nor will the attestations of the night editor, Mr. Kane O'Donnell, be wholly without interest, even though they be tinged with phantom-like obscurity. "Johnny," the office-boy (and a very nice boy he is, too), cannot be expected to maintain a total silence after having been early disciplined in the teachings of free-loveism, and the Milesian gentleman who used to flourish there will perhaps be called upon to settle any mooted points.

Marrying and Moralizing.

Wicked cynics have a proverb among themselves to the effect that when you do a naughty thing you ought not to go and moralize over it. It is edifying to see a man acting barefacedly, according to one set of theories, and writing barefacedly according to another, without any endeavor to make the two extremes of his conduct meet. It is precisely this that Mr. Beecher has been doing. Both in the chapter against adultery which he read last Sunday, and in the leader which appeared in a late number of the *Christian Union*, is evident an apparent effort to secure notoriety to his conduct in the Richardson business, by the very audacity of its antithesis. Put that piece of reading and that piece of writing in juxtaposition to his floundering explanation, and you have the most extraordinary bit of patchwork that ever became the subject of public gossip.

"Hamlet" and the Hydraulic Ram.

Hamlet was to have been produced at Booth's Theatre next Monday evening week, I re-open my letter to whisper (in a calligraphic hair stroke) into your ear that it will be postponed for some nights, in consequence of the impossibility of having the hydraulic ram, which is used in it, in proper working condition at the date contemplated. "Hamlet" and the hydraulic ram! Think of it. That is the true reason of the delay, glossed over as the postponement may be in the generalities of the street placards. In seriousness, however, the new *Hamlet*, so far as scenery and the accessories go, will be very exquisite indeed, and Mr. Fechter will arrive just in time to add piquancy to Mr. Booth's season. ALI BABA.

—Two highway robberies were committed in Detroit last week, and the local papers complain that that city and Windsor are now haunted by a gang of desperadoes, who have fled from other localities to escape the just penalties of their crimes.

CITY ITEMS.

WANTED, 325,000 MEN.

WANTED, 175,000 BOYS,

TO ATTEND THE GREAT DAILY CLOTHING SALES OF BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 *Market street*, *Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets,*

Where better bargains are given daily to purchasers of Clothing than anywhere else. Call before purchasing, and compare our goods with those offered elsewhere as special bargains; a

"FAIR TEST"

is all we ask.

KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

NEW FANCY GOODS.

We have now open, by late arrivals, the most magnificent and choice selection of Fancy Goods, in China, Glass, Bronze, Wood, Parian, Majolica, Artificial Flowers, etc., in the city, suitable for Bridal and Christmas Presents, ranging in price from the lowest to the most expensive, being of our own direct importations. Purchasers can rely on getting their goods at the lowest prices. The public are invited to call and examine our large and beautiful assortment.

JAMES K. KERR & BROTHER,
China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

BRONZES.—At Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street, we have now open a fine selection of elegant Bronzes, suitable for Mantel ornaments. Call and examine our assortment before making your purchases.

JAMES K. KERR & BROTHER,
China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

GOLD BAND Tea sets, 46 pieces, for $12'50.
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

KERR'S CHINA HALL.—
NOW OPEN,
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS, VIENNA, ENGLISH, AND BOHEMIAN
FANCY GOODS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
GLOVE, JEWEL, AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,

CLOCKS,	SWISS CARVED WOOD,
BRONZES,	JARDINIERES,
PARIAN,	ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
MAJOLICA,	SCENT BOTTLES,
CARD STANDS,	TABLES IN BRONZE AND
BOHEMIAN COLOGNE SETS,	WOOD,
MUSICAL CIGAR BOXES,	TOY TEA SETS,
MUSICAL WORK BOXES,	TOY DINNER SETS,
	TOY CHAMBER SETS.

ALL ENTIRELY NEW AND CHOICE GOODS
NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
RANGING IN PRICE
FROM THE LOWEST TO THE MOST EXPENSIVE.
JAMES K. KERR & BRO.,
CHINA HALL,
No. 1218 CHESNUT STREET.

FINE CUT AND PLAIN GLASS at Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street. We have now open the largest and most complete assortment of fine Glass for table use in the country, being our own direct importation. Families can make their purchases of us at the lowest wholesale prices, and depend upon getting the choicest goods and styles. Examine our assortment and prices before making your purchases, as you will find at the China Hall patterns that cannot be found elsewhere.

JAMES K. KERR & BRO.,
China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

WHITE FRENCH CHINA AT KERR'S CHINA HALL, 1218 CHESNUT Street.—Our stock of White French China for family use is now complete. Purchasers will find the largest assortment and most varied styles from which to choose. Also, a large assortment of Rich Decorated Dinner, Tea, and Chamber Ware always on hand, all of which we offer to families retail at the lowest wholesale prices.

JAMES K. KERR & BRO.,
China Hall, 1218 Chesnut street.

RICH DECORATED CHINA DINNER AND TEA SETS TO ORDER, at Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street. Having made arrangements with the best decorators in Paris, we are now prepared to take orders for fine Paris Decorated Dinner and Tea Sets, and would call the attention of those in want of Rich Decorated Dinner and Tea Sets, such as cannot be executed in this country, to our assortment of over one hundred and fifty different samples from which to take orders, ranging in price from from $200 to $5000 a set, being the finest collection of decorated samples and designs in any establishment in this country or Europe. Our arrangements are such that we can execute orders for imported sets at less price than visitors to Paris can procure them.

JAMES K. KERR & BRO.,
China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

SUNNYSIDE—ORIGINAL FIRE-PLACE STOVE AND WARM-AIR FURNACE COMBINED.—The only Fire-Place Stove ever invented that will warm the room in which it is situated. All others fail in that particular.

We have embodied in THE SUNNYSIDE all the LATEST and BEST-KNOWN PRINCIPLES of consuming coal with ECONOMY, and have discarded all the numerous imperfections that are being used in the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters.

THE SUNNYSIDE will produce MORE WARM AIR with LESS FUEL than any other Stove, and is acknowledged, by all who are using them, to be SUPERIOR IN EVERY PARTICULAR to the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters, which they had heretofore used.

Do not be deceived by misrepresentations in regard to THE SUNNYSIDE, but call and examine it, and see the large number of testimonials from those who have them in use, which will convince any person of its superiority to all others, at the Warming and Ventilating Warerooms of

GEORGE P. SHOCH & CO.,
No. 333 N. Second street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

BUY THE HARLEIGH.
BUY THE HARLEIGH.
PUREST LEHIGH COAL MINED.
OFFICE, CORNER SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN.
DEPOT, NO. 957 N. NINTH STREET.
WILLIAM W. ALTER.
BEST QUALITIES OF SCHUYLKILL,
LORBERRY, AND SHAMOKIN COAL

THE PARHAM

New Family Sewing Machine is a first-class lock-stitch machine, elegant in style and finish, perfectly simple in construction, and designed for every description of family sewing and light manufacturing purposes.

PARHAM SEWING MACHINE CO.,
Salesroom, No. 704 Chesnut street.

Agents wanted.

PURITY VERSUS POISON.—There is as much difference between PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR and the filth-charged hair-darkeners, as between the Pool of Bethesda, that an angel stirred, and a fever-breeding mud pond. The VITALIA is a crystal-like fluid, without a single impurity or noxious property, and the naturalness of the shades it imparts to grey hair is unequalled.

THE SEWING MACHINE.
BY EMERSON, THE YOUNGER.

Old ladies have murmured, and girls in their teens
Have railed out at villainous sewing machines,
And said that the wealthy alone could procure
Those high-priced inventions for robbing the poor.
Now they may have been right, or they may have been wrong,
Of the last I have nothing to say in my song;
I sing of the present, and think I can show
A truth which the whole female sex ought to know.
It is this—That a Sewing Machine can be had
To save women's eyesight and make their hearts glad:
"Tis so cheap, *and the terms are so easy withal*,
That none will regret it if once they shall call
Where GROVER & BAKER'S invention is sold,
To impart pleasure's thrill to the young and the old.
Give rest to the fingers, and, what's better still,
Be the means that the poor can have money at will,
Then pause not, but go, ye who toil day and night;
You will do double the work, and the labor is light,
And perhaps return thanks to the scribbling elf
Who told you the thing would soon pay for itself.

GROVER & BAKER'S
FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
AND
SHUTTLE STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.

These celebrated machines to rent by the month, and for sale on easy terms.

This is the only company that can give customers the choice of stitch, with the privilege of exchanging if not at first suited.

CHINA CHEAPER THAN EVER.—Gay's China Palace, No. 1022 Chesnut street, are determined to reduce stock by the 1st of January, and are offering their large stock of fancy goods at unprecedentedly low prices.

Bohemian Cologne Sets of Puff-Box and Two Bottles, 90 cents.

Bohemian Liquor Sets of Six Glasses, Waiter and Decanter, $1.

Parian Marble Busts, 75 cents.

A large assortment of Bronze and Parian Statuary.

Three Hundred styles Bohemian and China Vases, from 60 cents to $25 per pair. Five Hundred different patterns of Cologne Sets. An endless variety of Lava Ornaments. A splendid stock of Decorated Dining, Tea, and Toilet Sets. A complete assortment of White French China, Stone China, and Glass Ware. All marked down

UNDER GOLD PRICES.

Store Room open till 9 o'clock at night.
Call soon, before the assortment is broken.

CHARLES C. PETTIT & COMPANY.—Among the best and most extensive Dry Goods Establishments of Philadelphia that of Messrs. Charles C. Pettit & Co., No. 123 North Ninth street, stands pre-eminent. Started only a few months ago, it has worked its way into popular favor with such unexampled rapidity that already it enjoys a patronage second to no other house in the city. The stock of Dry Goods, Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, Linens, and Furnishing Goods on hand there is of such extent and variety as to offer superior attractions to buyers, while the extremely low prices at which they are disposed of makes their establishment one of the most desirable places in Philadelphia to make purchases at.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.—We always take pleasure in recommending the best places to deal at, and we therefore heartily commend the establishment of WILLIAM AKERS & CO., No. 823 Market street, where a splendid assortment of first-class china, queensware, and glassware is being disposed of at prices that meet the wishes of the most economical buyers.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—
Gay's China Palace, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received the last lot of Fancy Goods they will import this season. These goods were all bought under Factory Prices, AND WILL BE SOLD AT PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION!

PARHAM SEWING MACHINES are sold on terms to suit all. Call and examine.

No. 704 Chesnut street.

EVERY variety of Ready-made Clothing at Charles Stokes', No. 824 Chesnut street.

PLEASE READ THE

NOTE

AT THE BOTTOM OF

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

ADVERTISEMENT.

MARRIED.

BROWN—WILMER.—At No. 1520 Race street, on the 8th instant, by Rev. William A. Wilmer, Mr. CHARLES M. BROWN, of Moorestown, N. J., and Miss IDA E. WILMER, only daughter of Thomas Wilmer, of Philadelphia.

GENDELL—ASHBROOK.—On the evening of the 17th instant, in the Ebenezer M. E. Church, by the Rev. J. H. Alday, Mr. DAVID S. GENDELL and Miss ANNIE E. G. ASHBROOK, daughter of James Ashbrook, Esq., all of this city.

ROWLAND—KOONS.—On the 9th instant, at St. Philip's Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Percy Browne, the Rector, assisted by the Rev. Henry P. Rowland, EDWARD ROWLAND to NORMA KOONS, both of this city.

DIED.

BAKER.—On the 8th instant, HENRY R. BAKER, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Resolution Council, No. 4, O. U. A. M., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 119 Church street, Frankford, on Sunday morning, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Millestown Baptist Church.

CARSON.—On the 9th instant, at the residence of her grandfather, in this city, LOUISE WARD, aged 11 months, daughter of William and Louise W. Carson, of Chillicothe, Ohio. Remains to be taken to Chillicothe for interment.

CARTER.—On the 8th instant, JOHN CARTER, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family; Wyoming Tribe, No. 7, I. O. of R. M.; Metropolitan Lodge, No. 159, I. O. of O. F.; and the employés of the Pascal Iron Works, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 439 Dickerson street, on Sunday afternoon, the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery.

DAVIS.—On the 10th instant, GEORGE W. DAVIS, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Conquanock Lodge, No. 65, I. O. of O. F., and Bricklayers' Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1012 Hart street, above Montgomery avenue, on Monday afternoon, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock.

FULMER.—On the 9th instant, HARRY CLAY, youngest son of Henry and Mary Fulmer, aged 1 year 10 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 741 Hyard street, on Sunday, December 12, instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Mount Moriah.

HILL.—On Thursday, the 9th instant, at the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. George W. Anderson, West Haverford, Delaware county, THOMAS FINMORE HILL, formerly of Exeter, England, in the 87th year of his age.

Funeral services at Immanuel Church, New Castle, Delaware, on Monday afternoon next at 2½ o'clock.

MOORE.—On the 8th instant, JAMES M. MOORE, Sr., ship carpenter, in the 70th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of the family; Hope Lodge, No. 53, I. O. of O. F.; Ship Carpenters' Association; and United Lodge, No. 47, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 948 S. Front street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN, UNDER the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.—Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., will preach a sermon especially to young men to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, at the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, at 7½ o'clock.

Subject—"The moral heroism of Moses."
Seats reserved for young men.
Medical students and strangers in the city cordially invited to attend.

THE OXFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be dedicated To-morrow. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ Evening. On Monday Evening, Dec. 13, there will be a Social Reunion. Tickets, $1. On Tuesday Evening, Dec. 14, preaching by Rev. R. S. STORRS, D. D., of Brooklyn. On Wednesday Evening, 7½ o'clock, a Grand Concert. Tickets, $1; to be had at the door. On Thursday Evening, Sermon by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., of New York. On Friday Evening, Sermon by Bishop MATTHEW SIMPSON; and on Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., a Union Prayer Meeting.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green. Communion service To-morrow (Sabbath) Morning, at 10½ o'clock, and in the Afternoon at 3 o'clock, the Funeral Service of the late Pastor, Rev. ROBERT W. HENRY, D. D.

His friends and acquaintances, the members of Central Presbytery, and his ministerial brethren generally are invited to attend.

NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, below Girard avenue.—Rev. MATTHEW NEWKIRK, Pastor, 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Evening sermon, "The Sinner's Choice." All invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

METHODIST MISSIONARY MASS Meeting on TUESDAY, 14th inst., consisting of Missionary Love Feast in GREEN STREET CHURCH, GREEN and TENTH Streets, at 2½ P. M. when Bishop SIMPSON will preside, and Evening services at UNION CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below Arch, at 7 o'clock, when Bishop SCOTT will preside, and addresses be delivered by Bishop JANES, Dr. JESSE T. PECK, and Dr. T. M. EDDY. 12 11 3t

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Green.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. STRYKER To-morrow. Communion service in the morning. Subject for evening discourse, "The Double-minded Man." Strangers welcome.

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets, Rev. W. P. BREED, D. D., Pastor. Services To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the Evening, "The Intermediate Period."

ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. JAMES NEILL To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Rev. C. H. PAYNE at 7½ P. M. Subject for Evening, "Daniel, the Uncompromising Young Man." Young men specially invited.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth street. REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ will preach to-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. d 7½ PHREY, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. an ½ P. M. 12 4 s4t*

NEW UNITARIAN CHURCH, IN HALL, N. E. corner BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Sts. Service at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 3 P. M. Seats free. 11 20s6t*

UNITARIAN CHURCH, GERMANTOWN.—Service To-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock. Evening, 7½ o'clock. Subject of evening lecture—"John Calvin." Seats free.

"PROTESTANTS AND THEIR DUTY Now," at 7½ and 10½ services. LUTHERBAUM. Rev. N. M. PRICE, Pastor, TWELFTH and OXFORD.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, CORner FRANKLIN and WOOD Streets, Rev. J. H. KUMMER, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P.M.

REV. C. WADSWORTH, D. D., PASfor elect, will preach To-morrow in the THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Arch. Service 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. J. H. McILVAINE, D. D., of Princeton, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—Rev. A. REED, D. D., will preach To-morrow (Sabbath) Morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening at 7½ o'clock.

REV. WILLIAM S. OWENS AT NORTH U. P. CHURCH, MASTER Street, above Fifteenth.—10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Children's Church at 2½ P. M.

CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.—Rev. Dr. MARCH will preach to-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening—"Redeemed Immortality."

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut.—Rev. WILLIAM E. SCHENCK, D. D., will preach in this church To-morrow, 12th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

COHOCKSINK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FRANKLIN Street and COLUMBIA Avenue.—Rev. NATHANIEL WEST, D. D., To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

GRACE CHURCH, TWELFTH, ABOVE ARCH.—Service To-morrow, at 7½ P. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr MORTON.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. R. W. HUMPHRISS, Pastor, at 10½ and 7½. Strangers invited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, for the election of Directors and for other purposes, will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, 12th January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
The election will take place between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 11 s 5t W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869.
The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 11 stuth1t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

FAIR.—A FAIR WILL BE HELD THE 14th, 15th, and 16th instant, at the PENNA. INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN, No. 1021 LOCUST Street, West Philadelphia, the proceeds to be applied to the payment for the "Home." 12 11

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES OF

ASTRACHANS,
VELVET CLOTHS,
SWAN SKINS,
FUR BEAVERS,
CHINCHILLAS.
VELVETEENS,
GENTS' SUITINGS,
BOYS' CASSIMERES,
LADIES' CLOTHS,
FOR SUITS.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.

No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

12 9 t25rp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,

S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

Closing Out Winter Stock.

Great Reduction in Prices.

Astrachans,
Velvet Beavers,
Caracullas,
Chinchillas,
Overcoatings,
Waterproofs,
Velveteens,
Cassimeres.

11 5tuths2m

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

Are now receiving new styles of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
VELVET CORDS,
BEAVER CLOTHS,
VELVETEENS,

And all styles of goods adapted to Men's and Boys wear. [3 28 s

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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And Stationers,
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MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD
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AMERICAN AND ENGLISH,

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GREATER REDUCTIONS.

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BIBLES AND PRAYERS,

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Our last publication, Watson's Christmas Poems, illustrated. PRICE 50 CTS., TINTED PAPER.]

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No. 808 Chesnut Street,

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Publishers of Beautiful Snow and other Poems. 1t§

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GREAT SACRIFICE.

HOLIDAY GOODS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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JUVENILES,
TOY BOOKS.
PRAYER BOOKS,
BIBLES, ETC. ETC.

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TRY OUR $2'25 SHIRT.

TRY OUR $2'50 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $2'75 SHIRT.
TRY OUR $3'00 SHIRT.
TRY OUR BOYS' SHIRTS.

They are the cheapest and best fitting SHIRTS sold. One trial will make you our customer.

T. L. JACOBS & CO.,
11 17 2mrp No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

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Undershirts and Drawers.

Cartwright & Warner's Merino.
Cartwright & Warner's Scarlet Cashmeres.
Cartwright & Warner's Shetland.
All the best domestic makes.
Silk Undershirts and Drawers.
Scotch Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 1 mths2mrp No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

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A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Gentlemen's Mourning Wrappers.
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE,
MRS. S. A. BRANSON,
No. 140 South EIGHTH Street.
Wrappers made to order. 12 7 tuths1m

DRY GOODS.

JOHN BURNS,

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS
AND IMPORTER OF HOSIERY,
Nos. 245 and 247 SOUTH ELEVENTH ST.,
Above Spruce,
Has marked down his whole stock
BELOW GOLD COST,
And offers tremendous sacrifices in
MAGNIFICENT DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
9, 2¼, 3, 3½, and 4 yards long.
All sizes Double Damask Napkins.
Barnsley, Scotch, and Irish Table Linens.
ALL KINDS TOWLES AND TOWELLINGS.
Shaker, Welsh, and Domet Flannels.
CANTON FLANNELS ALL REDUCED.
Blankets and handsome Marseilles Quilts.
Water-proofs at astounding low prices.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY!! HOSIERY!!!

Cartwright & Warner's Underwear, down.
Best American makes Underwear.
Best English super stout Half Hose, reduced to 35 cents.
English and German Stockings reduced.
100 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, all linen, 12½c.
Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 18c., 25c., 31c., 37½c., 40c., to $1'50.
Gents' and Children's All-Linen Handkerchiefs, very low. 1t

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.

Will Continue the Sale

OF THE

Fine Stock of Dry Goods,

Commencing Monday, Dec. 13,

AT STILL

GREATER REDUCTIONS.

500 PAIRS BLANKETS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

ALPACAS REDUCED TO 25 CTS.

HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½ CENTS.

500 Pieces Bonnet Velvets

AT ONE-HALF FORMER PRICES.

ENTIRE STOCK MUST BE CLOSED OUT BEFORE JANUARY 1. 12 11 3t

USEFUL HOLIDAY GOODS.

Cheap, Reliable, One Price.

CHAS. H. PETTIT & CO.,
No. 123 NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE ARCH STREET,
Offer their immense stock of
Dry Goods,
Hosiery, Gloves, and Furnishing Goods,
At prices that will insure rapid sales.

This stock is ENTIRELY NEW, and has been SELECTED with the GREATEST CARE.
Owing to our unequalled facilities for buying goods, we are enabled to offer GREAT BARGAINS.
WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION TO EVERY CUSTOMER, MARK all GOODS IN PLAIN FIGURES, HAVE BUT ONE PRICE, AND NEVER DEVIATE.
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NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM LACE FOR CURTAINS, by the yard. On hand the largest quantity and at the lowest prices. Can furnish 56 pairs of same pattern Curtain, or 1000 yards of same pattern Curtain Net. Quantity mentioned to show how largely we deal in Nottingham Laces.
GREEN, BLUE, PINK, ROSE, CHERRY, WINE,
Buff, Yellow, and White Tarlatan Muslin for Ladies' Dresses and Dolls' Dresses, better than usual for the price, by the piece or yard.
COFFERED FRILLING FOR THE NECK, 6 yds. pcs. for 75 cents; 14 cents a yard, Val Lace or Reviere Muslin.
SILK ILLUSION FOR VEILS,
8-4 wide, 80 cents; 10-4, 95 cents; 12-4, $1'20, yard; superior quality.
SILK ILLUSION AND COTTON MECHLIN, for 12½ cents yard, for holiday purposes.
SWISS BANDS AND FLOUNCINGS, at very low prices, for Infants' Basket Trimming.
2-YARD-WIDE FRENCH MUSLIN, 62½ cents yard, by the Dress Pattern; better than higher price goods.
DOLLAR customers are respectfully notified that we are now exchanging Greenbacks or National Currency for more than their value in gold, in Laces, Embroidery, and White Goods, at WORNER'S,
1t No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

HOLIDAY GOODS, HOLIDAY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS. FANCY GOODS.
STOCK OF A FIRST-CLASS IMPORTING HOUSE,
Consisting of elegant Gilt, Bronze, and Crystal Toilet Articles.

HANDSOME HAND-PAINTED TOILET SETS.

Jewel Holders, Jard

THE ROYAL ROAD TO RICHES

has not been discovered, but about the easiest way to make money without labor or capital is to profess to teach the art of so doing to other people who have not gumption enough to find out the way that leads to wealth for themselves, but who are extremely anxious to accumulate a few millions or so in a great hurry, and with as little expenditure of elbow grease as possible, and who consequently bite eagerly at such tempting baits as are dangled before their eyes in advertisements like the following, which appear from time to time in nearly all the newspapers of the country:—

"TO THE WORKING CLASSES.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business now, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer. To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of the "Popular Literary Emporium"—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address SWINDLE & CHEATHAM, —— P. O."

We have before us a "descriptive catalogue," which was received on answering an advertisement like the above by one who only desired wealth for the sake of the good it would enable him to do to suffering humanity. The enterprising and disinterested bestowers of riches make a tempting display of some thirty or forty ways of making money, and the perfectly ingenuous manner in which they show how a few dollars will produce thousands in an incredibly short space of time, with little or no labor, is very refreshing to read. Very few men, or women either, have any overpowering fondness for absolute hard work, and as a means of acquiring riches labor is certainly unpopular. Most persons would much rather step into a fortune ready accumulated than to expend much of the sweat of their brows in striving to gather together riches and running all the risks of failure But the chances for stepping into fortunes ready made are few and far between, and the next best thing is therefore to make a fortune by adopting some light and easy employment that will yield large profits and require no capital. The main trouble, however, is to hit upon the right thing, and it is just here that the most mistakes are made, and in spite of the advantages offered by such "descriptive catalogues" as the one before us, we have no great expectations that the number of millionaires will be very greatly increased by those who invest their dollars in the "valuable" recipes offered by the friends of humanity who make the above quoted appeal to the "working men." The parties who will realize most heavily will be the advertisers who propose to show others how to make money.

The circular issued by these people, however, gives only a roseate hue to the subject, and it is filled with such inspiring appeals as—

"Strike now! the iron's hot, and you cannot fail to make your mark. Now is the time! Let it pass, and you may go down to obscurity, while your more enterprising neighbor may go ahead and make his mark in the world at a business which you had the first offer of. * * An agent who cannot make a handsome income from such an article as this in a single county of the average number of inhabitants, may put it down as a fact that his business capacity fits him for nothing further than a common laborer. * * No enterprising person can fail to make a handsome fortune by engaging at once, and selecting the best territory before the market is supplied by others. * * Please consider a moment, and if you can think of any business that will pay you like profits, even with large sums of money invested, we do not ask you to engage with us. We only want a few agents, and these we wish to take hold in earnest, and by our effort combined with yours, you shall be abundantly successful. Don't run the risk of losing good territory by waiting, but order at once and your demands shall be promptly supplied. * * It will cost but a trifling sum to manufacture enough of the article to test the value of the recipes, and afterwards should anything occur to prevent your engaging in the business, the articles are valuable for your own use, or they may be sold at large profits to your neighbors. We make you the above offer in good faith, and all we ask is, that the recipes have a fair trial, and we have no fears for the result. By having two weeks to try the business in, you can see exactly how the articles work; and if the business does not suit you, you can send and get your money; so that you will lose nothing, but, on the contrary, you will be the gainer by a copy of the most valuable recipes, which only a short time ago would not be bought for one thousand dollars. This is as fair as could be asked, and what no other firm employing agents will do. But we have so much confidence that if you could see some of the articles, and try them, you would decide to engage at once, that we prefer to run the risk of giving satisfaction in every case, and extend the business as soon as possible."

This last paragraph is one of the most taking things in the whole array of facts, figures, and fancy. It looks all right, but any one trying it will be apt to find it all wrong. In the first place, persons who get possession of these recipes are too much excited at the golden visions they conjure up to form any opinions of their real value, even if they have the ability to do so; and secondly, it is impossible for most persons within two weeks to test all the articles without expending a considerable sum of money, or to find out how they are likely to sell. Any one, therefore, investing a five-dollar greenback may as well make up his mind to be satisfied with his bargain and to do the best he can with it.

The descriptions of the articles upon which such heavy profits are to be realized are in the highest degree edifying. For instance, as to the merits of a recipe for making silver-plating by which several hundred spoons or one hundred watches can be plated for fifty cents, we are told that

"Persons not very particular as to honest dealing, are making great wages by selling spoons, thimbles, and many other articles which are only plated, for silver. As this plating will wear for years, they make great sales to unsuspecting ones. Large dealers in the article say that this knowledge is alone worth $100. Now is the time to secure the discovery."

Lest the honest scruples of any one should be shocked by the above, the following ingenuous explanation is added:—

"When we say that unprincipled men are selling plated articles for pure silver, we do not wish to be understood as advocating any such wicked proceeding, but exactly the opposite. No man of any honor or self-respect would attempt to sell for solid silver what was only plated. And then again, looking at things from a financial standpoint, it is not at all for the interest of any one to proceed in this manner, for in a few short years the business would be played out, and we think it would be well for the agent to make himself scarce."

We think so too, very decidedly, especially as the bane and antidote are both offered to us, for on another page we are told of

"A Patent Gold and Silver Counterfeit Detector, by which any man of common business capacity cannot fail to make a first-rate living, and lay up money by the sale of it. No business man will think a couple of dollars or more ill spent for this information alone, as it is a certain detector. It is made in a few minutes, put in a very small vial, and sold for fifty cents a vial at an enormous profit,"

—provided anybody can be found to purchase it, may be added.

Champagne Cider, we are informed,

"Is made very cheaply, and when bottled commands a high price in the market. Even good judges have mistaken it for Champagne,"

which is certainly very bad for the judges, particularly so if the Champagne is made of cider without apples, which is described as

"A delicious beverage, resembling the best cider made from apples. The cost of making is trifling; will not exceed ten cents a gallon, and when put up in pint and quart bottles, sells for twenty and forty cents per bottle, or $28·80 and $57·60 per gross. It is to be sold to dealers in cities and towns, who will readily sell large quantities of it; thus you have men who are making money for you while you are taking your ease or attending to other business."

The last sentence quoted impresses us as a stroke of fine art. There is something particularly fascinating about the idea of having other men making money for us in the sale of such a valuable article as cider without apples, while we stand with our hands in our pockets with nothing to do but count the greenbacks as they come in.

With regard to Bed-bug Poison it is sagely suggested that—

"Some might not like to sell this article alone, from house to house The best way and most pleasant way to sell it is to take it along with some other specialty. Take it along in this way, and you will be surprised at the amount you will sell."

This consideration for the feelings of a peddler who might have a delicacy about making Bed-bug Poison a specialty, shows a disinterested feeling for the weaknesses of human nature that is very gratifying.

And so on we might cite from the entire list of "rare chances for persons of small means to acquire an independence." To show how the thing is managed, we quote the following calculation with regard to the profits on an article of salve:—

"Let us for a moment glance at real figures, and see what can be made on the sale of this salve. Supposing the towns in all parts of the country to average about one hundred and fifty families, which is about right. Now if you sold each family four boxes per year, the amount you would receive would be $150. Now deduct the cost of manufacturing, at three cents per box ($18), and you have a profit of $132. Now an average county contains about thirty-five towns, and the above stated amount sold in every town would give a profit of $4620 for the county, and a man with a good team, if he attends to his business, will easily keep two counties or more supplied. But now let us put things down to a low figure, and suppose that you sell only one box per year to one-half of the families. The profit per township would be $16·50. The profit per county would be $577·50. The profit for two counties would be $1155, which is good pay. But you are going to sell a much larger quantity than these last figures indicate, though perhaps not as much as the first figures indicate, or at least not as much until the article is firmly established. It is not by any means necessary for an agent to confine himself to any one article, but it is best to make a specialty of some one or two articles, and take along a few others such as the agent may think will sell best. Now suppose you give your principal attention to the salve. There is no reason why you should not make as much or more from a few other articles combined, made from the recipes, as you do from the real specialty itself. Now if you have good judgment and common sense, what shall deter you from engaging in this branch of the business, and making your way to success and fortune? If they are an real obstacles, then we are blind."

The writer makes a mistake about his own blindness, but he calculates very sharply on shutting up somebody's eyes with the above array of figures, and a few pages further on the following business-like advice is given to those who are anxious to start in trade but who lack the means to begin:—

"Many say on receiving our circulars, 'Well, if I had the money I would go right into the business.' All we can say to such is, if you have not the money, raise it by selling property of some kind; borrow it, *get a friend to sign a note with you*; but if you cannot obtain it in any of these ways, go to work at something and earn it. It will pay to get it at almost any sacrifice. Ten dollars will set you fairly in the business, and then you will soon have money enough to push the business to almost any extent. The business once introduced, and a trade once established, will prove a source of constant remuneration, will require no further labor than to keep your customers supplied; and even this can be done through a sub-agent."

As the fools are not all dead yet, it is scarcely necessary for us to proffer any advice against being lured into spending money in such schemes of wealth as are here presented, but at the risk of having our good intentions unappreciated, we recommend to those who feel disposed to answer such advertisements as the one quoted at the head of this article, that the wisest thing they can do is to let well enough alone. The men who make money without working for it are generally thieves and swindlers, and not one man out of ten millions ever made a fortune except by hard work, combined with first-rate business abilities. There is no royal road to riches, except the good old way that has been known ever since the days of Adam and Eve; and those who invest their savings in reliance upon any of the fine sounding and plausible schemes that are devised by gudgeon-catchers will be tolerably certain to be disappointed in their expectations, and to get nothing more solid than experience for their money.

OUR NEW WANT COLUMN.

Wanted, an Angel.

A lady friend of ours wrote to us some time ago, saying that she wished an advertisement inserted for a domestic, and asked, as a particular favor, that the advertisement should be written for her. Seeing nothing particularly objectionable in conferring such a favor, and inasmuch as the lady was a particular friend, we set to work and turned out the following, which was duly inserted and paid for:—

"Wanted, a willing girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. ——, No. —, —— street."

So far so good. We had conferred a favor on a friend, and congratulated ourselves thereupon. It was supposed that the domestics required would flock in crowds to the mansion of the lady, from which crowd she could certainly select one suitable for herself. But behold the disappointment.

Two weeks after the advertisement had been inserted another note came to hand from the same source. It said:—

"I had five applicants for the situation, from whom I selected a timid and rather interesting girl, whose age I should suppose was about eighteen years. She entered on her duties immediately. She was ready and willing enough, but after I had had her about a week she complained of being somewhat ill. One morning she did not appear as usual, and on going to her room I found her in a raging fever. The work of our house is not unnecessarily burdensome for a hearty girl, but it was too much for her. We keep no other help—we cannot afford it. The poor little thing (I really pitied her), in her attempt to be obliging, and accomplish everything, had overworked herself, and was really seriously ill. After a day or so, finding that she did not grow better, we had her removed to the hospital. You know we could not possibly be put to the inconvenience and trouble of nursing a strange girl in the house, to say nothing of the time and money involved. We had her removed to the hospital, where she is being kindly attended to by the regular paid nurses. I saw her once since, but I do not care to visit her often; it is so very uninteresting, and, besides, I am afraid of bringing the fever home to the children. No one can possibly blame us for such a course. Won't you please write me another advertisement? Now please do? And don't forget to put in this time 'a strong healthy girl.' That's a good man."

Being addressed in such strong, pleading terms, who could possibly refuse such a request? Besides this, the money to pay for the insertion was enclosed, so one could not very well get out of it.

The next evening's issue contained the following:—

"Wanted—A good girl for general housework; must be strong and hearty. Apply, etc."

About two or three days after, having waited on the lady personally to hear how she had succeeded this time, it was not surprising when the door was opened for us by a strong, hearty Irish girl, who was the very embodiment of health. She had her sleeves rolled up, and her arms were like moderate-sized barrels. Her waist was—well, it is impossible to describe it. It was so large that it would allow for any amount of waste without diminution in size. Her height was something astounding.

Mrs. —— was in the parlor. "Oh Mr. ——," she said, "what a time we have had since we have seen you! Do you know I took the first girl that offered herself; she was certainly strong and hearty. But she did not stay one whole day."

"Oh!" was the remark. "Then she is not the one we have just seen!"

"Oh my, no!" she answered. "The first girl left, or rather we sent her away, before all the applicants had done calling. We took her in the morning, and she left in the afternoon. Towards night another one called for the place and we engaged her. That is the one you have seen."

"What was the matter with the first customer?" was asked.

"Oh, I forgot to tell you, didn't I? Why, you know, she got drunk. We found her about dinner-time lying on a bench in the cellar, nearly dead drunk. When I pulled her by the shoulder to rouse her, she told me softly that she was strong and hearty, but at that time of the day she was always a little faint. She begged me not to disturb her until the faintness passed away. We did not disturb her, but a policeman did. He carted her baggage and herself to the station-house in a hand-cart. I have not seen her since."

"You are perfectly satisfied with your present help?" we asked.

"Oh yes!" she returned; "she is strong, and hearty too, and never gets drunk. I tried her the other day with a glass of wine, but she would not touch it. So you see, if I am hard to suit, I am satisfied sometimes."

"Yes, ma'am," we answered, and rose to take our leave.

The lady showed us into the hall, and in doing so her attention was directed to the front door, which was open.

"Who has left the door open?" she said. No one was able to inform her.

"Bridget! Bridget!" she screamed, "why did you leave the door open? Come and shut it this minute."

But no Bridget answered.

"Excuse me one minute, Mr. ——, until I find that girl. I want her to see that the door has been left open before you go out, and make her shut it. She will then be more careful in future."

She opened the dining-room door, and immediately an exclamation was heard.

"Oh, Mr. ——, I believe that girl's a thief; just come here and look at my silver closet."

Mr. —— drew near and gazed on the direful scene. The dining-room was littered with cups, saucers, napkins, empty silver-baskets, and household utensils which had been taken from the closets and scattered around on tables, chairs, and floor promiscuously.

We hurried to the room of the suspected Bridget but no Bridget was there—only an old trunk, which was open and empty. We hurried down stairs as fast as dignity would allow, intending to proceed to the nearest police station and lodge information; but on looking for our overcoat, which had been left on the hat-rack, behold! it was gone. It was a new and valuable garment, and its loss was lamented exceedingly. The lady of the house was informed of the additional loss, and she was asked if she did not require reference before engagaging a domestic.

"Oh my! no," she ejaculated, "what's the good? Anybody will give a good reference to get rid of a girl. There is no use in running after it."

"You surely, ma'am, would never give a good account of the person who has just left you in such a hurried manner?"

"Surely not," she replied.

"Then be advised, and in the next attempt do not despise this important consideration. I suppose you wish another advertisement, ma'am?"

"Most certainly I do; I cannot be without help."

"Would it not be better if it was written by yourself?" inquired the gentleman.

"Oh, my dear Mr. ——, you know I cannot write such things. How can you be so unkind? It is such a little thing you might do it."

The power of kindness is unlimited. On being addressed as "my dear" we yielded immediately, and promised to do the very best. The loss of a valuable overcoat was an additional incentive.

After mature deliberation, the following was produced:—

"Wanted—A good girl for general housework, must be strong and hearty. Good reference is imperatively necessary. Apply, etc."

"That will fix them," was the consoling thought. "No dishonest person will dare apply in the face of such a demand." Nor were we mistaken.

The lady wrote again the next day, saying that she had had a considerable number of applicants, and walked herself almost to pieces hunting up their references. They all had good characters for sobriety and honesty, but when she came to engage any one, she found that they all wanted such high wages. They evidently valued their characters at a very high figure. It had been put rather too strong, she thought, though it did not appear to other people's eyes too strong for the overcoat.

She was happy to state, however, that a selection had been made at a comparatively low figure, though an advance on the former rate had been necessary. The present incumbent appeared to give satisfaction, was ready and willing, was healthy, was honest, so far as could be seen, and never drank. As regards the stolen property the lady said that nothing had been heard of it, though she had left no stone unturned to discover it. She was sorry for our loss, as it had happened in her house, but she thought that we ought to be much more sorry for hers. She had lost most of her silver ware and about half of her wearing apparel. How the girl could have made off with so much in so short a time was a wonder.

In about a week's time another note came to the office, with another request for an advertisement. The girl had kept too much company, and had been discharged. Men and women had been running to the house to see her from morning to night. It could not possibly be endured. Girls had no right to keep company. The family of the house ought to be enough company for them. Some of them were perpetually in the kitchen. How could she be lonely? Would another advertisement be written with this clause inserted, "No company allowed"?

We knew that if we refused to have anything more to do with the matter, the "dear" argument would be used, which it would be impossible to withstand. Therefore it was taken as a matter of course, and as she wished so it was done. We did not expect, however, judging from former experiences, that this would be the end of the trouble, and so it proved. Week after week notes continued to flow in, each time with the money for another insertion, and also with a request for another clause covering another point in the case. It may be best to state, by the way, that each additional item was an additional expense. The later advertisements cost considerably more than the first.

One girl had been discharged because she was too wasteful, another because she was ill-tempered. One had not been sufficiently cleanly in her way of doing things; another had been too particular, and put every one in the house to inconvenience by her great exactness. Several had been detected in lying, and one or two talked too much. Some would not condescend to do certain things, and others again refused to attend to other things. One could wash and iron, but could not scrub; another could scrub and wash and iron, but could not sweep. One specimen could scrub, wash and iron, and sweep, but could not make a bed decently. A paragon, who professed to excel in everything, was found wofully deficient in the art of scouring. Some girls had learned certain ways of doing things in certain houses, and wished to do the same everywhere. Some had never learned any particular methods, and were too dumb to be taught. One particular case was a glutton, and bid fair to eat the family out of house and home.

One was so careless or clumsy than when she left there was hardly a whole dish or plate in the establishment, so great had been the breakage.

One objected to children, and left of her own accord. Another was too fashionable, spending all her time in devising and concocting some new article of dress. After her came a sloven who kept herself so untidy that she could not be allowed to attend to the door. The next was a tattler, who told all the secrets of the family, great and small, to all the girls of the neighborhood, who in turn mentioned them to their respective mistresses, from whom they came wandering back by circuitous routes to the lady's ears.

The next was a proselyting religious character of Irish descent, who took the children to the priest to be baptized. A girl who had given promise of satisfaction had suddenly eloped with a butcher. One was addicted to getting up in the middle of the night and crying fire, to the alarm of the household. One was an escaped maniac, and threw bricks at her mistress' head.

As the time rolled on, the successive advertisements were still growing larger, as each failed to accomplish its end. To be sure, the increased receipts for the advertisements were something, but to be worried week after week in this way was not pleasant. It was something of a job to remember the various points as they accumulated, so that none of them should be omitted. Continuous reference to back numbers of the paper was necessary.

The advertisement gradually assumed a form something like this, orders having been given to the compositor to let the type stand, and always to leave room for another clause.

"Wanted—A good, intelligent girl for general housework. She must be strong and hearty. The best of reference is required. Must be honest, sober, economical, careful, of cleanly habits, truthful, tidy, able to wash and iron, scrub, scour, sweep, dust, make beds, wash dishes, and run of errands. She must have no thoughts of marriage, must not object to children, not over fond of dress, no tattler, and of sound intellect. No company, either male or female, will be allowed. Wages moderate. Any one possessing the above requirements may apply," etc.

When things came to this pass, Mrs. —— found to her astonishment that the more the advertisement grew the smaller the number of applicants became. Having written a fault-finding letter declaring that the advertisements were of no use whatever, and threatening to withdraw her patronage if something better was not done, a final form has been written, which must either accomplish its purpose or the advertising columns must sustain a heavy loss. It runs thus:—

"Wanted—an angel, to be sent down from Heaven for the express accommodation and service of Mrs. ——, of —— street. Apply as above."

If the paper has the circulation which there is reason to believe it has, there is hope that the item may reach the eye of the required parties, in which case the trouble is at an end.

THE POSTAGE on letters to England, after January 1, will be but six cents. It would seem advantageous to reduce the postage on newspapers to one cent, instead of two as at present. This reduction would be of common benefit to both countries. A better knowledge of any city or State can be formed by the perusal of one of its leading newspapers than by reading a dozen private letters praising or enumerating its resources and oppertunities.

UMBRELLAS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!

Every Variety

IN

QUALITY AND FINISH.

WILLIAM A. DROWN & CO.,

No. 246 MARKET STREET,

12 6 17t4p PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

223 FARIES & WARNER, 223

North Ninth Street, above Race,

Now open for Holiday Sales:—

Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 15, 18, 20, 25, 31, 37½, 44, and 50c.

Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 33, 37½, 44, 50, 56, 62½, 75, and 85c.

Gents' colored bordered Hdkfs., 33, 35, 37½, 40, 44, 50, 55, and 60c.

Cashmere Scarfs, 25, 50, 75c., and $1·25.

Gents' Silk Hdkfs., Lace Hdkfs, etc.

Ladies', Gents', and Misses' Cloth Gloves.

FANCY GOODS.

China Tea Sets, 15, 25, 35, 40, 50c., etc.

Building Blocks, 20, 25, 35, 40, to 75c.

Ten Pins, 25, 30, 40, 50c., etc.

Furniture Sets, Checker Boards, Drums, Toys, Picture Blocks, Paint Boxes, etc.

Worked Slipper Patterns, 75c., $1, $1·25.

Job Lot Work Boxes, 60c.

Toilet Sets, Bisque Figures, etc., etc.

Manchester Ginghams, 12½c.

Best Calicoes, 12½c.

Canton Flannels, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, etc.

All-wool Flannels, 25, 31, 35, 37½, 40c., etc.

Nottingham Lace, 37½c.; worth 50c.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, $3; worth $5.

Black Alpaca Poplin, 37½c.; worth 62c.

Black and White Plaid Long Shawls, $3·50.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 223 N. NINTH STREET,

OPENED THIS MORNING,

The Greatest Thing Ever Offered in This Country.

2000 Elegant Delaine Robes,

Full Patterns, rich colorings, at $2 a dress pattern.

5000 Yards of Tinted Velveteens,

In Black and all the colors, at 50c. per yard, cost to import $1·40.

10,000 Yds Real French Chintzes,

Warranted Fast Colors, Beautiful Colorings and Designs, at 25c. per yard, have retailed this season at 62½c.

One Case All-Wool Serges,

All Colors, at 50c. per yard; have sold at $1·75.

One Case Colored Silks,

24 inches wide, and very heavy, at $2 per yard; the price has been $3·50. Together with every variety of rich dress goods, shawls, and mourning goods as cheap in proportion.

These goods have all been bought from Bankrupt Sales and other sources, at the lowest panic prices, and will be sold accordingly.

J. A. SOUTHWICK,

NO. 17 S. EIGHTH STREET,

WINDOW WITH REVOLVING PYRAMID.

12 4 stuth4t BELOW MARKET.

USEFUL PRESENTS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

POINTE, REAL VALENCIENNE, THREAD AND GUIPURE } **LACES**

In Setts, Collars, Hdkfs., and by the yard.

TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED SETTS, ROMAN SCARFS AND SASHES, GLOVES of every description, INDIA AND CASHMERE SCARFS, Together with an elegant stock of SILKS, POPLINS, and every variety of DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. ETC.

J. W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

9 11 5p PHILADELPHIA.

REDUCTION.

We are reducing our entire stock to meet the lowest Gold Figures.

Frosted Beavers reduced from $6·00 to $4·00.

Cloaking Cloths, all reduced.

Shawls in variety, at $3·50, $4·00, $5·00 and $6·00.

Fine French Merinoes, in choice shades.

Dress Goods of all kinds, down with the rest.

Black Silks, in large assortment.

Table Linen Napkins, Doylies and Towels at gold prices.

STOKES & WOOD,

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,

PHILADELPHIA. 8w5

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,

Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

Cheap Goods, Bargains.

5 cases yard-wide fine Shirting Muslins at 12½c., by piece or yard; this Muslin is worth 16c., and is suited for all kinds of underwear.

Williamsville Muslin 20c. by yard.

All other Muslins as cheap.

Nainsook Plaids at 25 and 31c.

Swiss Stripe Muslins at 16 and 20c.

Nainsook, Cambric, and Swiss Muslins, all grades.

Linen Towellings at 7, 10, 12, and 16c. per yard.

Linen Napkins, cheap.

Linen Table Damask at very low prices.

Bird-eye Nursery Diaper by piece, cheap.

Ballaritville and other Flannels, cheap.

Great inducements offered to persons buying Black.

We have a large assortment of Mohairs and Alpaca Poplins, all which were purchased at low prices at the end of the season, and hundreds of our customers have taken advantage of this opportunity to secure cheap goods for the coming fall.

6-4 Water-proof Cloakings only $1 per yard.

Don't forget our fine yard-wide Shirting is only 12½c. per yard.

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,

9 18 swtuth2t Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CRASH

IN

DRY GOODS.

EVERYTHING DOWN—HIGH PRICES OVER FOR THE SEASON.

GRAND CLOSING SALE

OF

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S IMMENSE STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

At Retail.

Unprecedented Bargains

IN

SILKS,
VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.

THIS STOCK IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY,

AND CONTAINS MORE NOVELTIES AND STAPLES OF RECENT IMPORTATION THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

1 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

Christmas Presents

OF INTRINSIC VALUE,

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,

Have reduced some

Fine Dry Goods for Christmas.

FINE LONG SHAWLS.
CAMEL'S HAIR SCARFS.
NOBILITY VELVETS.
NOBILITY BLACK SILKS.
RICH ROBE DE CHAMS.
FINE ROYAL POPLINS.
FASHIONABLE PLUSHES.
BEST BLACK ASTRACHANS.
WHITE SMOOTH Do.
FANCY SACKINGS.

N. B.—Handkerchiefs, in Fancy Boxes; Point Lace Collars, Scarfs, Gloves, Roman Sashes, Fancy Ties, etc. etc. 10 16 smw

1869.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP.

A GREAT DEAL FOR LITTLE MONEY

We have a most splendid stock of Goods, finely assorted, and have put the prices down to the lowest DOT, as we close out stock TWICE A YEAR regularly—that's our rule—so as always to keep things fresh and new.

SPECIAL

and POSITIVE BARGAINS

MAY BE EXPECTED.

We invite attention to

PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
POPLINS, BLACK SILKS, AND PLAIDS.
KID GLOVES, BLANKETS, AND CASSIMERES.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden,

10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

SOME BARGAINS AMONG THE

CLOAKINGS.
CASSIMERES.
VELVETEENS.
SILK VELVETS.
CLOAKS.
SHAWLS.
BLACK POPLINS.
BLACK MERINOES.
BLACK ALPACAS.
FRENCH SERGES.
SILK POPLINS.
PLAID SERGES.
TARTAN PLAIDS.
BLANKETS.
QUILTS.
LACE COLLARS.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY.
KID GLOVES.
ROMAN SCARFS, ETC.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET,

1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SCARFS.

INDIA SHAWLS.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

FOR A VALUABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

CHEAP AT

GEORGE FRYER'S,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

10 2 3m PHILADELPHIA.

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS. Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

DRY GOODS.

SILKS.

BLACK SILKS.

(BLACK ALPACAS.)

IRISH POPLINS.

(HEAVY TARTAN PLAIDS.)

SILK FACED POPLINS

PLAID POPLINS.

VELVETEENS.

GEO. D. WISHAM,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,

11 24 wsl3t PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Would inform their customers and the public that, notwithstanding the SENSATIONAL ADVERTISEMENTS of the GREAT REDUCTION in the price of

DRY GOODS,

THAT THEIR

STOCK IS REDUCED IN PRICE

From to-day, to meet any reduction made, and that they SELL AS CHEAP as goods of equal quality CAN BE PURCHASED IN THIS CITY. We would invite special attention to our large and elegant stock of DRY GOODS now on hand, consisting in part of

SILKS, VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, CLOTHS, ETC.

Persons selecting articles for

Holiday Presents

Will find in our store a full and desirable stock to select from. [9 13 tuths3mrp

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

Fancy Goods Suitable for Holiday Presents.

1000 Paris Silk Fans, 75, 90, $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·75, up to $3.

Gilt Stick Fans. Black Silk Fans, etc.

Porte-monnaies, 25, 31, 38, 40, 50c., up to $1·25.

Russia Leather Porte-monnaies.

Lace Hdkfs., a job lot, very cheap, linen centres, at 50, 62, 75c., $1, $1·50, up to $2.

Lace Collars, 25, 31, 35, 40, 50, 62½, 75, 88c., $1, $1·10.

Ladies' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs., 16, 18, 20, 25, 31, 38, 50c.

Ladies' Corded Hemstitch Hdkfs., all linen, 40, 45, 50, 62½, and 75c.

Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., all linen, 31, 38, 45, 50, up to $1.

Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs., Ladies' Black Border Hdkfs.

Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs., all linen, 31, 35, 40, 50, 65, 75c.

Ladies' and Gents' Gloves, very cheap.

Gents' Kid Gloves, lined.

Several lots of Fancy Goods, consisting of Toilet Vases, Tulip Stands, Jardinieres, Opera-glasses, Tea Sets, Building Blocks, Ten Pins, Puzzles, Children's Pianos and Children's Furniture Sets, Writing-desks, etc. etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

N. B.—Wide Black Sash Ribbons.

Wide Colored Sash Ribbons.

Black Velveteens, Black Silks, Black Alpacas, All-wool Poplins, etc.

A cheap lot of American Delaines, 18½c. a yard.

Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels.

Heavy Shaker Flannels, etc. etc. 10 21 sw

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Au Bon Marche.

The One Dollar Department contains a large assortment of FINE FRENCH GOODS, embracing DESKS, WORK, GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, AND DRESSING BOXES, in great variety.

DOLLS, MECHANICAL TOYS, and TREE TRIMMINGS.

SILK FANS, LEATHER BAGS, POCKET BOOKS, CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, ETC.

From $1·00 to $50·00.

Call and examine our Paris Goods.

Party and Evening Dresses made and trimmed from French and English fashion plates.

Fancy Costumes for Masquerades, Balls, etc., made to order in forty-eight hours' notice, at

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, PAPER PATTERN DRESS and CLOAK MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,

3 6 stuth3 PHILADELPHIA.

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,

No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS,
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wsly

COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

QUAKERS AND INDIANS.

From the N. Y. Independent.

The association of Friends with Indians has a sweet traditionary fragrance that is likely to last. It looks as if General Grant had done a wise thing in selecting commissioners from that body of Christians whose name suggests kindness, and whose principles pledge them to simplicity, sincerity, honesty, and peace. These good men—whose names are Benjamin Hallowell, of Baltimore Yearly Meeting; Franklin Haines, of New York Yearly Meeting; John Dudley and Joseph Powell, of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting—have made report of their expedition to visit the Indians in the Northern Superintendency in the State of Nebraska. There are six reservations in the State. The Pawnees came first in order, their reservation lying but about one hundred miles west of Omaha; next came the Iowas, Sacs and Foxes, who occupy ground in the extreme southeastern corner of the State; the Otoes and Missourias lie to the west of these; the Santee Sioux occupy a reservation in the northwestern part of the State; the Winnebagoes are on the Missouri river, but a short distance from Sioux City; the location of the Omahas is adjacent to that of the Winnebagoes. All these six agencies are under the care of Friends, each having an agent who resides on the reservation and who represents the care of the General Government. The superintendent of them all is Samuel M. Janney, who lives at Omaha. These men, Mr. Janney included, were appointed on the recommendation of the Indian committee of the Friends. They went to work last May.

Evidence outside of the report goes to show that these agencies work well. Mr. Janney has made two visits to all the reservations since his appointment. The influence of the new agents is already seen in the greater content of the Indians on the reservations, their increasing willingness to work, and the disposition to adopt more and more the habits of civilized life. Drunkenness is diminishing, industry is becoming systematic; industrial schools for the children have been instituted and are found to succeed promisingly. The peace-making agents encourage the arts of labor, in preference to those of war and the chase; and already the Indians begin to ask for implements of agriculture, in place of the guns, ammunition, and knives they required under the old dispensation.

From the unstudied narrative before us we are confirmed in the impression that maltreatment of every kind and degree on the part of settlers and of Government agents has produced a good deal, perhaps the largest part, of the misery, dissatisfaction, and ferocity of the savages. To the inquiries of the delegates, complaints of knavery, thieving, violence, bad or broken treaties, were the invariable answer. What the red men wanted was an assurance of the good faith of the Government. In some instances, as with the Pawnees, there was an inclination to be stubborn in their demand for something the agents had no authority to give, and were determined, if possible, to withhold; but they yielded at length, on being assured that every reasonable request should be attended to and the influence of the authorities directed towards their satisfaction. It was clear that the agents were gaining power over the simple creatures by their moral virtues. They were winning confidence; and, backed as they were by the General Government, their words were believed. Truthfulness and kindness had been steadily making their mark, and were slowly—not so very slowly either—erasing the lines stamped on the Indian disposition by suspicion and anger.

Thus far the new experiment has worked well. The press and correspondents of Eastern papers from Western cities bear their testimony to the good already effected by the new policy and its missionaries. Some of the anticipations may be too sanguine; the sweet-souled Friends may interpret too generously the moral and spiritual manifestations that were exhibited to them, and build too much on superficial signs of progress. Their faith in human nature seems to be in advance of their knowledge of human character. But it is so delightful to have any honest testimony in regard to the dispositions and capacities of the Indians, it is so pleasant to hear good men speak hopefully of them, that we are inclined to take their accounts literally, and believe that all they prophesy will come to pass. Surely, these fine Gospel methods will bring it to pass, if the salvation of the poor Indians is written in the book of destiny.

DIVORCES IN OTHER STATES.

From the N. Y. Times.

The question of the validity of divorces obtained in another State has been brought prominently before the public by recent circumstances. It may not be without interest to see what have been the rulings of our Courts on the subject.

An early case is Jackson vs. Jackson, decided in 1806. The parties were married in this State in 1800. They lived together here as man and wife till 1802, when the wife went to Vermont, declaring that she went there to obtain a divorce. She obtained it by decree of a Court in February, 1803, and then came back to this State, the husband continuing meanwhile to reside here. The decree of the Vermont Court, besides divorcing the parties, decreed to the wife $1500 alimony, and on this decree she sued her husband for that amount. The Court, Spencer delivering the opinion, said that they were not called upon to pronounce on the legal effect of the Vermont divorce, but they would give the wife no assistance in the matter, because it was a plain effort on her part to evade the force of our laws, and they gave judgment for the defendant.

The next case was Pawling vs. Wilson. The divorce was granted to the wife in this case by the Legislature of Connecticut, the husband, though living here, appearing there and contesting the question. The Court declined to pass on the question whether the divorce was obligatory here, but spoke of the fact that the marriage was originally contracted in Connecticut, as making a marked distinction between that case and Jackson vs. Jackson.

The next case was Borden vs. Fitch. Fitch married in Connecticut in 1784. In 1807 the parties separated, and the wife, in 1808, procured from the Connecticut Legislature a separate maintenance. In 1813 Fitch procured a decree of divorce in Vermont, his wife having no actual notice of the proceedings. In 1814 he married a Miss Borden, in this State, concealing from her the facts as to his divorce. In 1815, the facts being learned, Miss Borden's mother brought suit against him for damages for debauching her daughter, and obtained a verdict for $5000. The Court sustained the verdict, holding that the Vermont divorce was absolutely void, because Fitch's wife was not within the jurisdiction of the Vermont Court.

The next case was Bradshaw vs. Heath, decided in 1835. Mrs. Bradshaw sued for dower as the widow of Thomas Bradshaw, whom she had married in 1813. The defendant proved that in 1784, in Connecticut, she had married Charles McDonald, who was still living. The plaintiff proved a divorce for desertion granted to her by a Connecticut court in 1795. It appeared that McDonald was at that time living in this State, and had no notice of the suit for divorce. The court held the same rule, but with a suggestion that the decree of divorce might perhaps be binding on parties who acquiesced in it.

The next case is Visscher vs. Visscher, decided in 1851. The parties were married in this State in 1844. In 1846 the wife obtained from the Court of Chancery a decree of separation, not a divorce. In 1850 the husband obtained from a court in Michigan a decree of divorce against his wife for desertion, the wife having no actual notice. In 1851 he married again in this State, and his first wife thereupon brought a suit for divorce for adultery in such marriage, and the court granted it, holding that the Michigan decree was void.

The next case was McGiffert vs. McGiffert, decided in 1859. The parties were married here in 1846. In 1852 the husband went to Indiana, leaving his wife here, and in May, 1853, he obtained from a court there a decree of divorce against his wife for desertion, she not appearing in the case. He then married again in Indiana, and in October, 1855, returned to this State with his new wife. The first wife then sued him for divorce, charging that such relation was adulterous, and the Court granted her a divorce.

The most recent case which we have found is the case of Todd vs. Kerr, decided in 1864. Mr. Todd living in this State and his wife in New Jersey, she procured in 1844 an act to be passed by the New Jersey Legislature divorcing her from her husband. He afterwards bought real estate in Brooklyn. He died in 1862 and she claimed her dower in the real estate. The Court held that the act could not affect his interests, and therefore did not affect her's, and decreed in favor of her claim.

The rule deducible from this series of decisions would seem to be that our Courts will treat as void a divorce obtained in another State, unless the divorced party appeared in those proceedings, or was a resident of such other State. It is very doubtful whether the fact that actual notice of the proceeding was given to the divorced party would sustain it without such appearance or residence. If this is the law, is it too much to expect of clergymen and all others who are called upon to marry a person who has been divorced, that they will first satisfy themselves that such appearance was made, or such actual notice given, or at least that the divorced party resided within the jurisdiction where the divorce was obtained, lest they give sanction to a relation which our courts must declare to be adulterous?

THE MODERN DICK TURPIN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Gentlemen of the road have become demoralized, we fear, since they betook themselves to city practice. We would suggest to the consideration of our too practical burglars the old stories of the chivalry of Dick Turpin and Gentleman Jack. After those gallant outlaws had robbed a travelling chariot they always restored to the ladies their diamond rings, asking sometimes the privilege of kissing the fair hand as they put them on. Very different is the practice of our modern knights of the itching palm. After the late robbery of the Beneficial Savings Fund in Philadelphia, in their subsequent amicable traffic with the directors and police for the stolen goods, they not only demanded to retain all the cash taken, but twenty per cent. on the bonds and the diamonds. We do not scruple to say boldly that the diamonds should have been returned. The rest was legitimate matter of trade, but—a woman's gear! It was a little matter, but an opportunity for the gentle guild of burglars to show their nobility of soul, which unfortunately they neglected.

Their admission into society of late years, too, renders it doubly incumbent on them to act in these matters with a fine sense of delicacy and honor. Dick Turpin was liable to find a pistol presented to his head by the unappreciative subjects of his light-fingered skill, and if caught was sure of Newgate and the rope. Our modern burglar, having gained his spoil, calmly awaits a summons to a friendly conference with the late owners of the bonds, detectives being present merely as mutual friends. The conference in the late Philadelphia case, we understand, was of the pleasantest description—terrapin and a snug glass of wine not being wanting. The parties separated on the most amicable terms. Indeed, so impressed were our grave Quaker brethren with their new acquaintances, that a meddlesome editor, who gave to the transaction the name of compounding a felony, and censured the Grand Jury for not taking cognizance of it, was threatened with indictment for contempt of court. The same jury, to show their unimpeachable zeal, have just made an expedition into the Philadelphia Five Points to ferret out the keepers of ten cent lodging houses.

The business is more profitable as well as honorable than in Turpin's times. Twenty per cent. for three weeks' custody of another man's bonds is a satisfactory return for a slight investment of trouble. No money is required, and, as the police eagerly assure them, no danger is incurred. So satisfactory was it to the gentlemen concerned in the venture in Philadelphia, that they have undertaken several others since, with equally pleasant results. The latest, we believe, is that of the Boylston Bank, in Boston, and the directors have already published their invitation to a conference, where twenty per cent. will be offered, and we suppose terrapin and tea, a more æsthetic drink than wine suiting the occasion, the ancient craft of burglary now having been recognized as one of the liberal professions.

Still, we insist if there be any jewelry in the question, let it be returned. Regard to these little delicacies marks the true gentleman. Our friends of the drill and jimmy may find their intercourse with society more profitable and pleasant without attention to such trifles, but their characters will lack a certain desirable chivalric glow. It hangs about the memory of Turpin, although, owing to the dull age in which he lived, he was not paid for robbery, and the man who traded with him would have been branded as compounder of a felony. The people loved him, though the law—with the old-fashioned prejudice against theft—persisted in giving him a rope instead of twenty per cent.

THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN.

From the N. Y. Nation.

Eighteen years ago Herbert Spencer wrote a chapter on the rights of children. In this chapter, which was considered wild and revolutionary by some, in fact, a *reductio ad absurdum* of his entire social philosophy, the writer maintained that the law, "Every man has freedom to do all that he wills, provided he infringes not the equal freedom of any other man," applied as much to the young as to the mature; that the child had faculties to be exercised; that it needed scope for their exercise; that to obtain such scope it must have complete freedom—freedom coextensive, and, consequently, rights coextensive, with those of the adult. In working out the bearings of this principle Mr. Spencer dealt hard blows at the received doctrines of parental authority, rule, and care. He more than implied that the best thing parents could do for their children was to give them a good letting alone. This chapter has often occurred to us in connection with the reasonings about women's rights. It would seem at first glance as if the extreme advocates of the rights of women to share, and share alike with men, in the business affairs of society, were carrying out Mr. Spencer's doctrine in good earnest. The children are to have a good letting alone. The law of liberty may be trusted to look after their development. The principal right being the right to freedom of growth according to the natural bent of their dispositions, the new order of things will meet this requirement exactly. The parents being both out of the way, the "little individuals" will be allowed to grow in grace undisturbed. A deeper glance at Mr. Spencer's pages, however, discloses the fact that he does not propose to dispense altogether with parental supervision, but only with certain old-fashioned, coarse, and unintelligent forms of it. He says to the parents, "Hands off," but he adds, instead of hands, hearts. In a word, he vastly increases the responsibilities of mothers and fathers by insisting that their influence shall be more subtle and pervasive, and that, to this end, their care shall be more steady, more constant, more intelligent, and tender. That to this end again, their characters must be of finer mould, their culture more perfect, their manners more gracious; all of which is discouraging to the hope of foolish mothers, that they are at last justified by stern philosophy in neglecting their children.

What will the extreme advocates of the rights of women say to this? We are aware that before now critics have raised the objection that the new reforms would, if carried into effect, result in the neglect of children, in their consequent untidiness, unruliness, wilfulness, and ignorance; further on, in their viciousness and general demoralization; and, ultimately, in the defeat of civilization and the blighting of mankind. We are aware, too, of the reply which has been made to such apprehensions, namely, that they are groundless; that the proper care of children does not occupy all the time; that when other duties are done, there is room for those of the nursery; that women have brought up large families of children, and brought them up well, "in the intervals of business," they themselves being physicians, or teachers, or artists, writers of books, editors of papers, or tenders in shops; that, in fact, the mental freshening they got in this way was a help rather than a hindrance to the faithful performance of their domestic duties. To these arguments there are several things to reply, which, to say fully, our space forbids. We may be permitted to entertain a doubt respecting the truth of the last assertion, if laid down as a rule. We take the liberty to demur in regard to the declaration that precedes it, having seen something of the households and of the children belonging to these discursive and enterprising mothers, and seldom envying or desiring the same. We could very properly urge the old saying that, being exceptions, the women who achieve such feats in administration at home and abroad prove the incapacity of women in general to do the same thing. Distinguished ability furnishes no rule for average, far less for under-average, ability. A reform like the one projected implicates all women and all children, as much those who want to get rid of their offspring as those who want to nurture their offspring; the careless as much as the thoughtful, the faithless as much as the faithful, the incompetent as much as the competent, the vast multitude who need to be kept at home and held to their duty by every possible argument and inducement, as much as the exceedingly small number who have faculty and spirit to spare for outside pursuits. Society is interested in the mass of experiences, not in a few special experiments. The special experiments may succeed perfectly, to the satisfaction of the most captious critics, without at all affecting our judgment on the main case. For all that appears thus far, that judgment reads adversely to the belief that the rights of women, as interpreted by the *Revolution*, for instance, are compatible with the rights of children to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

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The Story of Pocahontas.

From the London Spectator.

It is a habit of the English people, one of the many characteristic habits which have made them so beloved throughout the world, to forget the very names of the races whom, in the course of their destiny as God Almighty's ploughshare, they plough up into the soil. Not one in ten thousand of them has the faintest recollection of the name of any Irish sept, and it seems to them quite ridiculous that the representative of an Irish chieftain should call himself The O'Donoghue. Welsh pedigrees are satirized by every cockney, and none but Anglo-Indians have an idea whether any family in India is Hindoo or Mohammedan—though the names are quite as unlike as those of Jews and Christians—while no Red Indian, or Australian, or Tasmanian, or Dyak name is so much as pronounceable. A sort of legendary halo has, however, preserved the word "Pocahontas" as the name of a Red Indian lady who did something or other which was somehow romantic, and who became the founder of a great Virginia family.

The kind of idea afloat among almost all educated men is, we believe, that there was once a Virginian princess belonging to a native tribe, and named Pocahontas, who married an Englishman under most romantic circumstances, came over to England, and died of a broken heart for love of an Englishman rather than her husband, whom she believed dead but found to be alive. With the legend there has floated down through two centuries the idea of the lady, the gentle savage—the "blessed Pocahontas and great king's daughter of Virginia," as Ben Jonson does not call her, but says somebody else does—who was the embodiment in some way of the melancholy natural to her race, who was so beautiful and so refined, and from whom sprang one of the few aristocratic families of America, the Randolphs of Roanoke. Mr. E. Neill, now United States Consul in Dublin, has been at some pains to examine the groundwork of this legend, and has written a monograph upon it, which is, we fear, conclusive, and which will destroy in the minds of most men the illusions which have hitherto surrounded the name of the "Indian Princess."

She was just a savage of the ordinary Indian kind, who ran naked in the woods till she was twelve, lived at thirteen with an English colonist, and was married at fifteen by an ambitious settler named Rolfe, for the good of the colony, and from a secret hope of getting a good bargain out of her father's funds. Pocahontas, otherwise Matoa, was born in 1598, daughter to an Indian chief in Virginia, named Powhatan, the Sachem of a tribe very much dreaded by the early settlers; but she was, in our English sense, neither Princess nor Queen, and the effort to exalt her rank was, to all appearance, part of a well-planned fraud upon the British Government. The popular story that while still a child of twelve she saved an English settler, Captain Smith, by taking his head in her arms just as his brains were about to be beaten out, and that she died of love for him, is an invention of the said Smith, who had originally written a very different report of the affair, given by Mr. Neill, in which he describes Powhatan as extremely kind to him. The truth seems to be that her father, Powhatan, a chief who cultivated the English, used to send her in token of friendliness into the English fort, where William Strachey, Secretary of the colony, saw and described her in 1610. Their younger women goe not shadowed amongst their owne companie until they be nigh eleaven or twelve returnes of the leafe old (for soe they accompt and bring about the yeare, calling the fall of the leafe Equitock); nor are they much ashamed thereof, and therefore would the before remembered Pocahuntas, a well-featured but wanton young girle, Powhatan's daughter, sometymes resorting to our fort, of the age often of eleven or twelve yeares, get the boyes forth with her into the markett place, and make them wheele, falling on with their hands, turning up their heeles upwards, whome she would follow and wheele so herself, naked as she was all the fort over." The young lady who thus anticipated our city Arabs was, we should mention, under twelve; after which time Indian etiquettes imposed some measure of decorum, in the shape of a leather apron like those worn by blacksmiths, or at that time other English handicraftsmen. It is probable, from a casual notice by the same Strachey, that she lived for a short time as wife to a "private captain named Kocoum," that is, a "volunteer captain named Cookeram," it being for the moment a part of Virginian policy to encourage such unions in order to populate the colony, but there is beyond this casual notice no distinct proof of the fact.

In 1613, when Pocahontas was fifteen years old, Powhatan had, for reasons unknown, quarreled with the settlers, and held certain of them prisoners, and a Captain Argall, a bold and unscrupulous man, considered that the easiest way of recovering the men, and obtaining some quantity of corne for the colony's reliefe," would be to seize Pocahontas as a hostage, and he accordingly coerced another chief, Patowomek (Potomac?) into betraying her into his hands, which done, he sent a messenger to Powhatan demanding the prisoners and a "great quantity of corne." Powhatan at once yielded, sent in the seven prisoners, a broad-axe, a long whip-saw, both of them stolen, and "one canow of corne," and Captain Argall, it is clear, congratulated himself on a very bold and successful warlike manœuvre.

The betrayal was effected by enticing her on board to see the ship, and bribing her guardian, Potomac, with "a small copper kettle and other less valuable toies, so highly by him esteemed that doubtless he would have betrayed his own father for them," particularly to Captain Argall, whom he esteemed as "brother" after the Indian fashion. Pocahontas, however, was not restored, but retained by Sir Robert Dale, the Governor of the colony, as a means of extorting still better conditions, which he was explaining to Powhatan, when it was suggested to him by Mr. John Rolfe—a person apparently of some ambition and few scruples, who thought, to judge from the narrative written by Ralph Hamor, Secretary to the colony, that by his marriage with Powhatan's daughter, "one of rude education, manners barbarous, and accursed generation," he could advance the "good and honor of the plantation," and who, from his subsequent proceedings, entertained an idea that he might through her put in a formidable claim to the lands over which her father hunted—that the best way to secure Powhatan would be to marry his daughter to himself. Sir John Dale seems to have thought this a rather noble act of self-sacrifice, and Powhatan, who had just sold Pocahontas' sister for two bushels of beads, entirely consented to the marriage, and sent witnesses to see the ceremony, which, it appears, greatly scandalized the English, whether because Rolfe was already married, or because they disliked such unions, cannot now be made out. Nor can it be ascertained whether any legal marriage ever took place, though Pocahontas was undoubtedly represented in Europe as Rolfe's wife. At all events, it appears to have struck him and others that the "Virginian Princess" could be used with effect to induce the British Court to advance more money to the plantation, and she was sent with the Governor, Sir Thomas Dale, to England in the following year, where she created no small sensation. It was the interest of the settlers to exalt her dignity, and they did it so effectually that, although sometimes described as "the woman Pocahontas," the Privy Council held a meeting to discuss whether Rolfe ought not to be tried for high treason in marrying her, and Simon de Passe, the artist, wrote under her portrait, "Matoaks als Rebecka (her native and Christian names) daughter to the mighty Prince Powhatan, Emperour of Attanoughkornouck als Virginia." The picture represents a thoroughly Indian woman, with high cheek-bones, gloomy face, and lanky hair, some thirty years of age—she was only eighteen—who never can have been beautiful according to English ideas of beauty, dressed in a high felt hat, such as is now worn in North Italy, and a broad white ruff. She appears to have remained in England but a few months, and was returning homeward when she died at Gravesend, on 21st May, 1616, and was buried in the chancel of Gravesend Church, as "Rebecca Wrothe," wife of "Thomas Wroth, gent., a Virginia lady borne." No trace whatever of her conversation or her character can be recovered, nor is there any evidence that she was regarded in any other light than a converted Tasmanian or Maori would now be, that is, as a subject of some intellectual curiosity, but little admiration. Her husband, John Rolfe, returned to Virginia, and was appointed Secretary to the colony, and apparently made a grand spring at Powhatan's territory, for the Virginia Company in 1618 sharply rebuked him for reporting that the natives were reserving the country for his own child, "which we do suppose to be a device of your own to some special advantage for yourself." They had a habit of speaking plainly in those days, especially to servants. Pocahontas had one son by Rolfe, who returned to Virginia, and seems to have been recognized by the Indians as a connection, and it was through this son that the Indian blood entered the Virginia planting families. An "esteemed and industrious mechanic," named Randolph, settled on the James river, and his son Richard married Miss Jane Bolling, great granddaughter of Pocahontas, and became the grandfather of John Randolph, of Roanoke, the well-known Virginian, who, it is said, considered this descent the proudest among his endless claims to the reverence of his countrymen. The whole story, we fear, is essentially unromantic and common-place; but there is little harm done by telling it. The human mind is so constituted that it can actually read the story of Thermopylæ, and in defiance of figures given by the very historian whom it trusts, believe that the pass was defended by three hundred men only; and so it will read Mr. Neill's collection of facts, and believe, nevertheless, in Captain Smith's rubbishy romance about the naked little savage who "played cart-wheels" in Lord Delawarr's fort; and it may be, after all, wiser to believe both in Thermopylæ and Pocahontas.

The "Elbows of the Mincio."

BY AUGUSTUS MAVERICK.

From Packard's Monthly.

In the Italian campaign of 1859 the newspapers of England, France, and the United States were engaged in eager rivalry. The struggle to obtain easy and "exclusive" intelligence of the events of the war continued unabated until the end of the struggle. The London *Times* selected its best correspondent for service in the Italian army; leading French journals promptly recorded the successes of Napoleon, and glorified the carnage of Solferino and Magenta; the New York newspapers had representatives on all the fields of battle, and the foremost among these was the late Henry J. Raymond, to whom the *Times* and its readers were indebted for the clearest and most complete of all the contemporaneous narratives—not excepting the brilliant run executed by Mr. Raymond when he supposed himself pursued by an infuriated squadron of Austrian cuirassiers.

It was in midsummer when the New York *Times* became famous in consequence of this same lively campaign. While the chief of that journal followed in person the fortunes of the war, his subordinates in the office of the *Times* followed their own sweet will, and it is but justice to the capable gentlemen who then constituted the editorial corps to say that the reputation of the paper was well sustained. In fact, the act of one of their number increased its popularity for at least one day—for on that day appeared the editorial article known as "The Elbows of the Mincio." That remarkable production convulsed the town at breakfast time, became the topic of street talk before noon, was read aloud by the evening lamp, and then was filed away among the ephemera which are considered too good to be lost. I know of scrap-books in which it is sacredly kept to-day—of men who bought old files of the *Times* to scissor out that one column—of diligent collectors who have made a copy of it one of the appendices to their set of Disraeli's "Curiosities."

The "Elbows" consisted of phrases which, though disjointed, were in every sense spirited; the space occupied was one column of the *Times*; the title, "The Defensive Square of Austrian Italy." The first half was grave; the last half—well, Bacchus was responsible for that. The opening passages contrasted strongly with those which followed, as the easy flow of a running spring contrasts with the babbling torrent of the brook dashed into foam by countless pebbles—the pebbles in this case being corks, and the foam of that sort which some Anacreontic tells us is "pleasant boating." In short, it was a breakfast which, like Charles Lamb's last piece of pie, did the business.

The polished writer and elegantly finished gentleman whose presence was always welcome at any festive board, and whose pen achieved the original triumph of "The Elbows" over all competitors, French, English, or American, had "breakfasted." The breakfast was a good one; viands there were of the best, and the vinous compounds were beyond compare. The company was select; the hours fled; no one took note of time. Night fell, and all the city went to sleep—except the newspaper men and the disreputable characters. In the *Times* office, on Raymond's desk, lay the decorous part of the "Elbows," and towards midnight the article got itself finished—not so decorously. This is briefly the story of its origin.

Opening with a concise statement of the self-imprisonment of the Austrians within "their famous strategic square," the writer proceeds to show the strength of the Quadrilateral. There are in this part of the article some clever touches, but the pause is sudden, not to say painful. All that follows the introductory paragraphs was incoherent drivel, of the most curiously complex character; and, inasmuch as the story is quite out of print, and is sometimes in brisk demand, and is funny in itself, and worth preservation as a literary curiosity, I am tempted here to reproduce it bodily, as follows:—

From the Times, July 16, 1859.

* * * "Austria has neglected nothing which might insure her dominion over the waters of the Danube. She has done all in her power to favor the development of Europe, which is the pacific development of England. She has dealt with edged tools—boldly, but not, we feel sure, in utter vanity.

"In 1848 Peschiera was captured by the Sardinians, under King Charles Albert; but there can be no doubt that the French bore away from the first fight of Magenta very questionable compliments. At this time the Sardinians, under the Duke of Genoa, were ready to defend the famous Quadrilateral. To-day the Quadrilateral has ceased to exist.

"The fortress of Peschiera lies on an isle near the scene of the conflict.

"A broad road has been made by Austria, in the direction of the Alps, to unite the regions of the Vorarlberg and the Tyrol with Lombardy, by the pass of the Stelvio. This road passes through the Vatelline, runs around the Lake of Como, and ends at Bergamo. It may serve as well for the retreat of the beaten Austrians into the Tyrol as for the advance of the victorious Austrians upon Italy. Two railways pass also by this central point of the Austrian position. One of these railways unites Lombardy with Vienna, by circling around the crescent of the North Adriatic; the other, leaving Botzen, in the Tyrol, skirts the Lago of Garda, touches Trent, Roveredo, and Verona, and by a branch road reaches Mantua, and thus unites the two main angles of the famous square. The New York *Herald*, in giving yesterday a pretended map of this square, carefully omitted the bridge-head of Legnago, and thus converted the square into a triangle. The strength of Peschiera and Legnago is out of all proportion to the besieging force. The main merit of Peschiera is that this fortress lies on an island, and was captured by the Duke of Genoa in 1848. At this time the Sardinians crossed the Mincio after several hours' hard fighting; and if we follow the windings of the Mincio, we shall find countless elbows formed in the elbow of the regular army, at places like Salianza, Molini, and Borghetto. These places make up the base of the allied army. The line of the Mincio is the base of the new campaign we are about to open.

"Almost at the southern end of the river Mincio lies the strong fortress of Mantua, the only Gibraltar of Austria in Italy, guaranteed by the treaties of 1815. Mantua, as we have said, lies on a lake of the river Mincio. In spite of the labors spent upon it, Mantua still holds the next rank to Verona. It is a post of danger for the army shut between its walls, rather than for the enemy without. After a battle of several hours' duration, the Sardinians, at Goito, give way, and if we follow up the course of the Mincio, we shall find innumerable elbows formed by the sympathy of youth. Defended by Wurmser, in 1797, Austria surrendered to Napoleon III in 1859. Notwithstanding the toil spent by Austria on the spot, we should have learned that we are protected by a foreign fleet suddenly coming up on our question of citizenship. A canal cuts Mantua in two; but we may rely on the most cordial Cabinet Minisier of the new power in England.

"Mantua is protected in the centre by five detached forts, Pradella, Castle of Faith, St. George, and Migliaretto, which commands Cremona, Borgo Forte, and Governolo.

"A canal divides Mantua and makes a small port in the lake, communicating by five fortified roadways with the land.

"At Roverbello are machines for flooding the whole region, and in the upper lake floats an Austrian squadron. The region between Mantua and the Po is impracticable for an army. 'Tis a marsh full of fevers. On this side the square seems impregnable. But how with the line from Mantua to Legnago? Legnago is no stronger than Peschiera, but it has the double advantage of a bridge over the Adige, and of dikes ready to inundate the whole Adriatic region. The fourth face of the square links Verona to Legnago. This is the best defensive line of Austria in Italy. At Verona the last features of the opposition lingered. The Adige is swift and deep at Verona; it can only be passed at Cerpi and Bussolengo in the face of a thousand perils. Paris is strong in her circle of fortifications."

Undeniably this was a successful performance. That older jingle of rubbish which tells us about the old woman who went to the garden to get some cabbage to make an apple-pie, and how "just then a great she-bear comes up and pops his head into the shop—what! no soap!—so he died, and she married the barber"—and how at the wedding the Great Panjandum and all the rest of them "fell to playing the game of catch as catch can, till the gunpowder ran out of the heels of their boats"—all this was Foote's fun, performed while he was sober, in order to see how ridiculous he could be; but, successful as it was, it paled before the magnificence of the "Elbows," for the latter showed how ludicrously a tipsy fancy could upset a compact and well-stored brain. There is but one other specimen in the literature of the comic—concocted over wine and cigars by a party of mad wags—which is of a piece with this, and here it is:—

"It is not, believe me, an agreeable or easy business to perceive the unparalleled embarrassment and partial paralysis of a harassed and vacillating pedlar admiring the symmetry of a peeled onion and gauging the contents of a barrel of cider with a pewter syphon. How dissimilar from this premise is the mien of a deceived and grieving Sybil, dispensing inadmissible and indispensable inuendoes with malicious tongue, as she sits upon the Pillars of Hercules, or reposes upon the Croton Aqueduct, and with a willow wand separates the mosquitoes and caterpillars upon its summit from the ghosts of yachtmen resuscitated from the Elysian Fields!"

Yet a close analysis of the article known as the "Elbows of the Mincio" reveals glimmerings of sense—mere suggestions of coherent ideas. The framework is oak, but the filling in is lithe, willowy, and unsubstantial. Four distinct subjects were evidently in the mind of the writer when he sat down to pen this remarkable effusion. These subjects were the defensive square, the military strength of Austria, the new Cabinet formed in England, and the massive fortifications with which Napoleon was then environing Paris. Unfortunately, although each of these topics was in itself interesting and important, they did not fuse well together, for the simple reason that champagne is not a chemical solvant. The defensive square happened to be in Italy, therefore "the most cordial Cabinet Minister of England" had nothing whatever to do with it; the fortifications of Paris, albeit of great value to France, had no necessary connection with "the canal which cut Mantua in two;" and the meaning of the writer was so hopelessly obscured in the passage apprising us that "we are protected by a foreign fleet coming up on our question of citizenship," that no seer could throw light upon it. On the whole, it was a "mixed" production.

The effect of this bombshell in the office of the *Times* was exceedingly amusing. When the members of the editorial force dropped in singly or in couples, to take up the labors of the day, the morning sheet was passed from one to another, accompanied by the natural query, "What does it mean, and who wrote it?" The first part of the question has not yet been answered; the latter half was known and buzzed about within an hour. When the absolute completeness and ridiculous nonsense of the article stood fully revealed, a concerted roar went up from a dozen throats, checked only by the sudden appearance of its unhappy author among the merry crowd. Draw the veil. Intrude not upon the scene of sorrow and repentance.

It is needless to mention names, or to enlarge upon the incidents of the occasion—although name, date, and circumstances are under my eye at this moment, duly minuted upon the pages of a commonplace book in which it is my habit to note certain striking incidents in the history of journalism.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JAMES HAMILTON, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the thirty-ninth account of Thomas Cadwalader, Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of JAMES HAMILTON, Deceased, arising from that portion of the estate belonging to schedule B, annexed to the indenture of partition in said estate, dated January 26, 1849, recorded in the office for recording of deeds, etc., in Philadelphia, in deed book G. W. C., No. 1, page 427, etc., and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 20, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

12 9 thstu 5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ALBERT S. BEVENS, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM H. KERN, Administrator of the Estate of ALBERT S. BEVENS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 20, 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM D. BAKER,

12 9 thstu5t* Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MANUS McCLUSKEY, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY MULHOLLAND (late McCluskey), administratrix, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, December 15, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 112 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

12 2 thstu 5t* WILLIAM L. DENNIS, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The assigned estate of ROBERT H. HAY. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of W. F. JUDSON, Esq., assignee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on FRIDAY, December 17, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock, M. (12 M.), at the office of W. F. JUDSON, Esq., No. 708 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 12 9 thstuwt5t

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1869.

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

DURING the present week the Œcumenical Council assembled at Rome, and commenced its deliberations amid imposing ceremonies. The expectation that arrangements would be made for the prompt publication of its proceedings has proved fallacious, and the order forbidding the reporter of the London *Times* from entering the Papal dominions indicates that only partial accounts, or such versions as have been duly revised, amended, and expurgated, will from time to time be given to the world. Grave temporal as well as spiritual questions will be considered, and if free debate is permitted, some of the discussions can scarcely fail to be very animated, so that general readers have no slight cause to regret the determination to prohibit full contemporaneous reports. The peculiar constitution of the council necessarily gives it a strong disposition to sanction any doctrine the Pope may wish to promulgate, and yet there are strong symptoms of opposition, arising from various causes, in various quarters. One class, for instance, contends that the council possesses the power to consider any subject connected with the welfare of the Church; that it can decide in favor of any reform which may be suggested by any of its members; or that, in other words, it possesses a right to originate measures, similar to that which Napoleon has recently granted to the French Assembly. This is one of the rights for which Father Hyacinthe contends, in conjunction with no inconsiderable number of other liberal Catholics. But it has apparently been overruled in advance, and the zealous supporters of Papal power concede to Pius IX and his immediate counsellors not only the privilege of defining the subjects of discussion, but, in a large degree, the power to dictate the decisions of the council. Interwoven with this dispute is the vexed question of the infallibility of the Pope. It is commonly reported that attempts will be made to affirm the undeviating correctness of his opinions on temporal as well as spiritual affairs, and thus to make his word a law from which there is no appeal. It is believed, however, that a considerable portion of the ecclesiastics in attendance will bitterly oppose this pretension, and stoutly maintain that, while his opinions on temporal affairs must be judged, like those of other potentates, by their intrinsic merits, he is, in some classes of spiritual subjects, liable to be overruled by general councils.

The importance of the impending controversies is greatly increased by their apprehended bearing on the civil affairs of Catholic countries, and of countries which, like the United States, embrace a large Catholic population. If the doctrines enunciated in the Syllabus of Errors are carried out to their logical conclusion, religious liberty must be totally destroyed, and Church and State must be everywhere united on terms dictated by Catholic ecclesiastics. And yet there is not at this moment a single important nation willing to submit to such a decree. Even Italy now rejoices in her new freedom, and but a few months ago one of Victor Emanuel's ministers announced, officially, that the Italian Government would not permit any action of the council to "trespass upon the laws of the kingdom and the rights of the State." A similar attitude has been assumed by Spain and Germany. France will scarcely consent to belie her past history by making concessions which even Austria, Italy, and Spain refuse to grant. The eulogistic reference to the council which appeared in Napoleon's late address to the French Chambers is probably due to the fact that he shares the wish of the Archbishop of Paris that it may become a truly reformatory body instead of a reactionary assemblage, and that he was anxious to exert all his influence to give it this direction.

In the face of hostile decrees from Catholic Governments, it is difficult to understand how any substantial benefits are to be derived from the formal promulgation of ultra Papal doctrines. In some cases they would doubtless prove as inefficacious as the bull against the comet. But a fear is expressed that they would foment insurrections and lead to religious wars. This danger is probably exaggerated, but still it is not without foundation. If the programme presented to the Œcumenical Council is adopted in its entirety, intolerance will become a fundamental part of the revised creed, and pretensions will be set up which will compel many communities to decide between unqualified submission or active resistance. The final issue of such a conflict, in this age, can scarcely be doubtful, but it is within the bounds of possibility that it may engender much bitter strife and bloodshed.

THE LUCKIEST OF MEN is General Spinner, the indomitable watch-dog of the Treasury. During the time that he has held his present position, the money transactions of the Treasury foot up an aggregate exceeding $44,000,000,000, yet not one cent has been lost to the people, all the discrepancies that have been detected having been so insignificant that they have been made straight by the persons responsible for them. This is not less creditable to General Spinner than it is gratifying to the people with the handling of whose money he has been entrusted. Other officials whose responsibilities have been nothing in comparison have been unable to present such a balance sheet, and we are inclined to believe, with the genial Treasurer, that it is not all "mere luck."

THE RIGHTS OF WHITE MEN.

THE National Executive Committee of Colored Men of the United States has issued an address to the people of Liberia, to which we respectfully call the attention of our Democratic contemporaries. This document is an earnest and philanthropic appeal in behalf of the white population of the young African republic. The gist of the argument is that, in the opinion of the intelligent colored men of the United States, the whites have some rights that black men ought to respect even in Africa, and the people of Liberia are entreated to strike the word "white" out of their Constitution, and to repeal the laws that disfranchise persons who may not have a visible admixture of black blood in their veins. This address shows at least that the black men of the United States are willing to do as they wish to be done by, and they suggest very forcibly that the people of Liberia, because they have the power to do so, cannot proscribe others without virtually acknowledging that their former oppressors were blameless in proscribing them. It will certainly be a glorious day for Liberia when this advice is adopted and the rights of white men are freely acknowledged. Then the most uncompromising Democrat in our Fourth ward can emigrate to Africa, if he wishes to better his condition, and will be received with open arms by his black brethren on the Liberian shores. He will be permitted to take out his naturalization papers and to vote at all the elections just as freely as if his face was as black as the ace of spades; and if he behaves himself he will undoubtedly be quite as much respected as if his blood were pure Congo, without any "visible admixture." We hope sincerely that the Liberians will heed the counsel of their American brethren, and make haste to remove the reproach that now rests upon them by the proscriptive clauses of their constitution. The time has passed when such enactments can be allowed to exist in a free country without discredit, and Liberia will make a decided advance and win the applause of mankind when she ceases to discriminate in her laws between white and black.

THE PAUPER QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

THE material assistance rendered to the poor of London by the late Mr. Peabody presents a startling contrast to the brutal treatment which they receive at the hands of the officials who are paid for the especial purpose of ascertaining and relieving their wants. Altogether, there are thirty-eight different Boards of Guardians of the Poor in the English metropolis, and more than fifteen hundred officials of all grades connected with the administration of the laws for the relief of the poor, their salaries amounting in the aggregate to over half a million of dollars. The compensation received by the chaplains, physicians, and clerks frequently amounts to $2500 per annum, with lodgings and rations in addition. Yet, despite these facts, the poor of London are in a sorrier plight than those of any other great city in the civilized world. Greenwood, the "Amateur Casual," has given us vivid sketches of the harshness of treatment to which they are subjected, and the London papers have been filled for months past with accounts of the corruption in which the poor-law officials are steeped, more especially in the parish of St. Pancras. In England poverty is a profession. There are tens of thousands of miserable wretches who are born to beggary as their only birthright and solitary calling through life. The evil is so great that it may justly be regarded as characteristic of the English nation; and one of the most difficult tasks which demands the attention of the Liberal government is the answering of the question as to how this vast pauper multitude can be lifted out of the mire and transformed into a class of respectable, useful, and law-abiding citizens. The solution of this problem will be as great a triumph for Mr. Gladstone as the overthrow of the great Church iniquity in Ireland: but it is a triumph which demands the exercise of even a higher grade of statesmanship than sufficed to bring about disestablishment.

JERSEY IN JEOPARDY.

THE women of New Jersey have been holding a convention at Newark during the week, in the interest of the female suffrage movement. By the women of New Jersey, in this connection, we mean, of course, a few of the strong-minded and weak-headed sort, who kindly consent to do the talking and agitating for the thousands of sensible women whose home duties and privileges content them. Years ago, before the question of female suffrage was thought to be worthy of serious attention on the part of either men or women, the latter were permitted to vote at a certain class of elections in New Jersey; and it is said that, although but few of them took advantage of the privilege, these few made the most of it, and not content with casting one ballot, smuggled into the box as many different tickets as they could, making changes in their dress between each assault upon the polls, to facilitate their double dealing. The Newark suffragists have not only heard of these sharp practices, but they have also ascertained, in some mysterious way, that their right to stuff the ballot-box has never been legally taken away from them, and hence they propose to organize associations throughout the State with the object of enforcing their alleged rights and securing the election of Congressmen and Assemblymen who will advocate their political equality with the sterner sex. We will risk the assertion, however, that there are not now living in our neighbor State one hundred women who endeavor to do their full duty in all the relations of domestic life that have a particle of sympathy for the schemes which have unsettled the wits of the old women who have been holding the suffrage convention at Newark.

THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE of the lower house of Congress would seem to be an excellent school of diplomacy. It is reported that, when their report on the Paraguayan difficulties is presented, it will sustain the action of our naval officers on the Brazilian station, and, at the same time, fully justify the course of ex-Minister Washburn. Precisely how the committee will contrive to blow hot and cold in the same breath we are not informed, and when the secret is revealed it will certainly be one worth knowing.

THE USES OF ALASKA.

THERE is probably in the mind of every American citizen a vague but positive idea that the "manifest destiny" of this nation is to possess at some future time the entire continent, with all its insular appendages. Our territory is already immensely out of proportion to our population, but then we are growing fast, and need room to expand: and there is no good reason why we should not realize our dreams of empire at the earliest possible day. It would not only be gratifying to national pride, but there would be many great and definite advantages, if the United States owned the entire territory from the North Pole to the Isthmus of Panama, but we really are not in such need of the country to the north and south of us, nor are the advantages to be derived from its ownership so great, as to warrant the expenditure of much ready money for the sake of obtaining control of it. Mr. Seward managed to get over seven millions of dollars out of our impoverished treasury for the purchase of one of the most undesirable and unpromising sections of the continent, and the results of his Alaskan land speculation have not been so gratifying as to encourage any further operations in that direction.

The appearances are that Russia has realized all the solid advantages of Mr. Seward's bargain in the shape of a good round sum in hard cash, and the people of the United States have listened with interest to all the reports from our new territory, hoping that it might realize at least some of the expectations formed of it from the glowing accounts of its climate, mineral wealth, and magnificent timber that were circulated about the time of the consummation of the purchase. Alaska, however, has not come up to expectations, nor does it seem likely that it ever will. General Thomas, in his report of operations in his department, states that he sees no prospect of the country being settled up. The climate is too rigid, and there is too much rain and too little sun for agriculture. Most of the military posts have gardens attached to them, in which are raised turnips, radishes, lettuce, and other watery vegetables. Potatoes of moderately good quality can also be raised, but they will not keep for any length of time, and the moisture of the climate is so great that these vegetables, and barley, oats, wheat, and other grains, will not ripen or come to maturity. General Thomas states that comparatively little land is suitable for agricultural purposes at all, and that the summer, though pleasant while it lasts, is not long enough for successful farming. The timber is of the finest quality, and in many places conveniently located, but the supply in Oregon, Washington Territory, and British Columbia is equally good, and much better situated for a market.

Unless we abandon this territory to the Esquimaux and the wild animals, confessing to the world that we have foolishly thrown our money away, it will be necessary to retain a military force there to support the authority of the United States. This is anything but pleasant to the unfortunate soldiers who are thus banished from civilization; for the probabilities are that, with the exception of a few traders, they will be the only white inhabitants of Alaska. This raises the question, however, whether the territory could not be utilized as a penal settlement. Our prisons and penitentiaries are crowded with offenders who are a charge to society, and whom it would be very desirable to get rid of, if possible. If our soldiers can stand the climate of Alaska, our criminals would be subjected to no improper hardship if transported there and forced to labor hard to earn their bread and keep themselves warm. The prospect of banishment to such a place would undoubtedly have a most wholesome influence in the prevention of crime, for those disposed to offend against the laws could readily be made to understand that this would be a real punishment, and that, once landed in Alaska, it would be no easy matter to get away again. This subject is certainly worthy of attention, at least as a means for getting a partial return for the money Mr. Seward inveigled us into spending.

EXIT PORTER.

VICE-ADMIRAL PORTER has been ordered away from the Naval Academy, and Commodore Worden has been assigned to the position of superintendent of that institution in his place. This is a change that no one who has the good of the institution at heart will regret. It is notorious that the Naval Academy is very far below West Point in scholarship, in discipline, and in every other respect, while the pretensions of its graduates are very frequently in an inverse proportion to their attainments. Vice-Admiral Porter is one of those men who think that the navy exists solely for the benefit of the particular class of officers to which he belongs, and during his administration as superintendent he has encouraged to the utmost that aristocratic sentiment that is the bane of the naval service, and he has done little or nothing to raise the standard of efficiency. He understands exceedingly well the art of blowing his own trumpet, and he has managed to keep himself before the public and to exploit abroad what he esteems the peculiar merits of the Academy, but without convincing the people of the country that the institution is all that it should be. If this officer had imitated the modesty of merit that is characteristic of General Sherman, Lieutenant-General Sheridan, and Admiral Farragut, he would possess vastly more influence than he does, but his excessive desire for notoriety has impressed the public that he is a good deal of a humbug, and his performances during the last nine months, especially as factotum of the Navy Department, have done incalculable injury to himself and to the naval service.

It was certainly high time that Vice-Admiral Porter should be relieved from duty at the Naval Academy, for since the 1st of March he has given but little of his time and attention to the institution. Instead of devoting himself to his legitimate duties, he has been engaged in pushing all manner of schemes in behalf of a certain "ring" of officers who assume to be the navy.

It is certain that the performances of Porter at the Navy Department have not given satisfaction. The position he occupies there is an exceptional one, not sanctioned by law, and both in and out of the service his influence has been thought to be most injurious. If the Secretary requires advisers he has his chiefs of bureaux, who ought to be capable of giving him all proper instruction and assistance in his duties; and if it is necessary to have an officer in charge of the Secretary's conscience, the best plan would be to abolish the position of Secretary of the Navy altogether, and place the department entirely in the hands of naval men who will do the work and take the responsibility. That any good would result from such a change as this no one believes, and Admiral Porter has proved conclusively that he for one has not the right kind of ability or the unbiased judgment necessary for the proper administration of the Navy Department. Since he has been in the position of right-hand man to the Secretary, the Navy Department has been made the object of ridicule by all sorts of eccentric schemes and projects; and the best thing that can now be done with Porter is to assign him to some sphere of duty for which he is fitted. It was a good move to get him out of the Naval Academy, and it will be a good move to get him out of the Navy Department, where he has no right to be, under the existing arrangements.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

IN the Senate, Mr. Anthony, chairman of the Committee on Printing, in presenting a report from that committee, stated that he intended to call the attention of Congress at an early day to the necessity of a reform in the whole business of the public printing. When it is remembered that, according to the recent report of the Superintendent of the Government Printing Office, $1,335,531 were expended during the year ending September 30, 1869, in carrying on that establishment, the people out of whose pockets comes the money which is thus disposed of will be likely to second heartily the effort of Mr. Anthony in bringing about a reform. It is true that the establishment of the Government printing office has caused the saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars every year, besides resulting in a much superior quality of work than was produced under the old contract system; but there is still a broad margin of absolute waste left on which Congress can operate in the interest of economy. A vast majority of the documents which emanate from the Government press are utterly worthless, and for such of them as are of any value the persons who desire them should be obliged to pay at least the cost of production, except in comparatively rare cases. When Congress sees fit to abolish the iniquitous franking system, these documents will no longer be in such demand as they are at present, and the first and most sensible step towards bringing about a reform in the printing business would seem to lie in this direction.

AGRICULTURAL LABORERS IN ENGLAND.—The commissioners appointed to investigate the condition of agricultural laborers in England have made reports, which give some idea of the rural districts. Much of the lighter work is done by women and boys. In the noble county of Warwickshire women get from sixpence to tenpence a day, and the Irishwomen are said to be very efficient laborers. Boys get from one shilling and sixpence to three shillings a week. With board, boys' wages begin at thirty shillings—seven dollars and a half in gold—a year. The cottages are miserably unhealthy and demoralizing. In Worcestershire laborers get small wages—nine shillings to thirteen shillings a week—and are only found in cider, of which they drink from two to six quarts a day. Nearly all the men are drunken, and men drunk on cider generally abuse their wives. The cider is also said to be a cause of the prevailing rheumatism. In sixty-three parishes in Staffordshire twenty-five per cent. of the cottages had only one bedroom, "and nine per cent. contained a family with three children, or more, living in that one bedroom." In Shropshire the cottages are described as infamous. Tumbledown and ruinous, not water-tight, very deficient in bedroom accommodation and in decent sanitary arrangements. On some estates the laborers herd in the open villages: while on many others cottages are to be found belonging to the owner of the soil, which are a disgrace to any civilized country. With regard to education, it is reported that large numbers of children who need instruction are left without it, partly, it may be, from lack of school accommodation, but still more from lack of proper interest on the part of the parents. The condition of the peasantry, in no part very satisfactory, is deplorably low in the hill country of the southwest. Wages are low, the hours of labor are long, agreements between employers and laborers are uncertain, and the system of privileges and of part payment in beer and cider prevails. And there, writes a correspondent, are the rich central counties of England, where the country is one great garden of beauty and the land pays immense revenues to its lordly proprietors. The following paragraph from a recent number of the London *Times* shows how some of the people of Devonshire live:—

"The head of the family is an old man, and he is the owner of thirty acres of land. On this property he has no house, but in a barn, without windows or doors, he, his wife, his son, three daughters, unmarried, and a numerous progeny reside. There is scarcely a vestige of furniture in this dilapidated building, and the manner in which those people live is of the rudest, coarsest, and even savage-like character. A pit dug in the centre of the barn serves for the dormitory in which the members of the family sleep, with the exception of two of them. These two are a daughter and her friend, and they sleep in a hayrick in an adjacent field. To the clergymen of the parish and the neighbors they behave in the most shameful manner. They sing obscene songs when the reverend gentleman passes; they perform the most disgusting and nameless acts when he is in the company of ladies; and those who are obnoxious to them they pelt with stones and mud as they go by their wretched domicile. In the summer they may be seen in the fields at work almost in a state of nudity. Depredations in the neighborhood are frequent. Gates and gate-posts, and other objects of utility, often disappear, and threats of violence are common. We may add that members of the family have been several times convicted of offences. And yet these people continue their savage habits to the annoyance and disgust of their neighbors, treating the remonstrances of the clergyman with mockery, ribaldry, and obscenity, and setting the rules of civilized life at defiance."

—Thomas Brand, of Effingham, Ill., put some powder in his stove to blow the soot out of the pipe. Since then he has been blind.

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CLEARING SALE

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FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Imported Fabrics

(For Custom Work),

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FASHIONABLE

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Chesnut Street Clothing

AT

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THE ENTIRE PRESENT STOCK

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818 and 820 Chesnut St.

To be sold off, in preparation for the next season's trade, at LOWER PRICES than have ever before been marked on

Such Superior Garments.

Bringing their prices down to the level of the lowest prices of the more ordinary Ready-made Clothing.

The kind of business which we do—dealing only in the FINEST and MOST FASHIONABLE styles and materials—necessitates the clearing of our counters at the close of each season, for we are determined never to offer to the patrons of our house any other than the NEWEST and FRESHEST GOODS of each new season. Therefore we announce our

First Grand Clearing Sale

TO COMMENCE

FRIDAY, December 10.

WE OFFER

500 OVERCOATS, of the highest grade, Velvet Collared, Silk Lapelled, Satin-faced, and all that, at prices ranging from $16 to $35.

500 SUITS for Dress, Business and Street wear, of all materials and styles, from $20 to $45.

400 COATS—Chesterfields, Sacks, Swallow-tails, Walking Coats, etc. etc.

400 PAIRS PANTS, cut in every style, made with greatest care, of finest goods, from $5 to $15.

300 VESTS—Velvet, Cloth, Silk, Cassimere, and Plush, from $3 to $10.

Together with the

BEST ASSORTMENT

OF FURNISHING GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

Our stock is not enormously large, of course, at the present time, but every article of it is warranted "FINEST."

AND IT ALL

MUST BE SOLD

BY OR ABOUT THE

FIRST OF THE NEW YEAR.

Every facility will be given customers or visitors to inspect our goods, and to fully satisfy themselves that now is their

BEST OPPORTUNITY

TO SECURE

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Manufacturer of Finest Clothing,

MERCHANT TAILOR;

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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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GROCERIES

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

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FRESH GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.

REDUCTION IN PRICES CONSTANTLY BEING MADE.

White Almeira Grapes,

Only 40 Cents Per Pound,

OR, BY THE KEG, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Choice Fruits of Every Description,

NEW WALNUTS, FILBERTS,

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PAPER SHELL ALMONDS,

STEWART'S BROKEN CANDY,

LADY APPLES and

BELLFLOWER APPLES.

FRESH CANNED FRUITS AND PRESERVES,

JELLIES, JAMS, AND MARMALADES.

FRENCH CANDIED FRUITS

In small and pretty glass boxes.

Fine Teas, Coffees,

Chocolates, Etc.

Staple Groceries

OF THE FINEST CHARACTER.

CHEESE, DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED, IN GREAT VARIETY.
POTTED GAME AND STRASBOURG MEATS.
PATES DE FOIE GRAS.
WHITE CLOVER HONEY, IN THE COMB AND STRAINED.
QUEEN OLIVES AND FRENCH OLIVES.
OLIVES FARCIES AND CAPERS.
OLIVE OIL, UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY.
FINE IMPORTED CORDIALS.
ALL THE POPULAR BRANDS OF CHAMPAGNE.
EVERY VARIETY OF SHERRY.
OLD AND RICH PORT WINES.
HIGH-MEDIUMS AND LOW GRADES CLARETS.
CALIFORNIA WINES.
FINE CIGARS.

AND A GREAT VARIETY OF

FINE GOODS FOR TABLE USE,

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At Reduced Prices.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S.W. Corner Broad and Walnut,

10 4p PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR,

AND

WEDDING PRESENTS.

MEAD & ROBBINS,

LATE JOHN O. MEAD & SON,

Established in 1840,

MANUFACTURERS OF HARD METAL

Silver Plated Ware.

WE WILL OFFER OUR GOODS

FROM THIS DATE

AND

UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS, AT SUCH

PRICES

As cannot fail to give entire satisfaction, thus

Offering Special Inducements

TO ALL

TO PURCHASE FROM OUR LARGE STOCK

HARD METAL PLATED GOODS.

THOSE LOOKING FOR

USEFUL AND ELEGANT PRESENTS

Are invited to examine our stock, which includes every Novelty imaginable.

The experience of thirty years of John O. Mead, the use of new and improved machinery, and the employment of first-class artists, enable us to produce wares

PLATED WITH PURE SILVER, IN ORIGINAL AND ELEGANT DESIGNS.

We have now on hand the largest stock of goods to be found in this country, consisting of all the novelties in this line of business. Our stock consists in part of

TEA SETS,

ICE PITCHERS,

CAKE BASKETS,

TUREENS,

CELERY STANDS,

WAITERS,

CASTORS,

VEGETABLE DISHES,

CUPS,

GOBLETS,

BUTTER DISHES,

PEARL AND IVORY HANDLED CUTLERY.

N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MEMORIAL MISSION

OF THE

NOW REUNITED

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

BETHANY,

CORNER TWENTY-SECOND AND SHIPPEN STS.

FAIR

FOR THE SALE OF

USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES

FOR

CHRISTMAS GIFTS,

NOW BEING HELD IN

HORTICULTURAL HALL,

FROM 11 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

CONTRIBUTIONS SOLICITED.

Either Money or Goods may be sent to the Executive Committee, at the Hall.

A very excellent MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT every evening. 12 10

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

YOUNG FOLKS SERIES.

AFTERNOON LECTURES,

BY PAUL B. DU CHAILLU.

Mr. PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, the famous African explorer, will give a course of three Lectures, to the YOUNG FOLKS of Philadelphia, in day time, as follows:—

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 11, "UNDER THE EQUATOR."

On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, December 15, "AMONG THE CANNIBALS."

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 18, "LOST IN THE JUNGLES."

The Lectures will be illustrated with immense paintings, hunting implements, weapons of warfare, and other attractive novelties. Mr. Du Chaillu will appear on one of these occasions in the identical costume worn by him in his travels.

Admission to each Lecture.....25 cents
Reserved seats (extra).....25 cents
Tickets (with reserved seats) to Series.....$1 00
Doors open at 2; Lecture at 3 o'clock.
Orchestral prelude at 2½.

Tickets to be obtained at Gould's, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. tf

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

THE CONCLUDING LECTURE OF THE FIRST SERIES.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16,

WENDELL PHILLIPS,

THE MOST FINISHED ORATOR IN AMERICA,

will deliver his celebrated oration on

"DANIEL O'CONNELL."

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Tickets for sale at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the evening of the Lecture.
Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8.
Orchestral Prelude at 7½. 12 10 6t

☞ JOHN B. GOUGH

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13,

Subject—"HABIT."

HENRY WARD BEECHER,

Subject not yet announced,

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1.

HORACE GREELEY,

"THE WOMAN QUESTION."

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22.

Tickets for the Course, $2. Reserved Seats, Parquet Circle and Balcony, 75c.; Stage Tickets, Standing Tickets, and Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50c. Sold at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street. 12 8 4t

☞ LADIES' FAIR,

IN AID OF THE

BROAD STREET SYNAGOGUE,

WILL BE FORMALLY OPENED

AT CONCERT HALL,

On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7,

By the Hon. D. M. FOX and the Rev. Dr. JASTROW,

and will continue for two weeks. 12 6 6t

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

BROAD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, December 6, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE on MONDAY EVENING, December 13, at 7 o'clock, at which meeting there will be an Election for Officers and Directors for the ensuing year.

12 6 7t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

☞ STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 20, 1869.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 20 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.

11 3 tu1 t THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1869.

Coupons due the 15th instant on the Gold Loan of this company will be paid at their office, in gold, on and after that date. Holders of ten or more coupons can obtain receipts therefor prior to that date.

S. SHEPHERD,

12 8 7t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 56,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.

JOSEPH N. PIERSOL,

12 6 City Treasurer.

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY NOTICE.—On and after January 1, 1870, the dues will be as follows:—To stockholders, $4; to subscribers, $6 per annum; or $4 for six months. What better Christmas present can be given than a share of this stock? Price, $10, or a life membership, free of dues, price $40.

11 29 12 4 11 18 24 31 T. MORRIS PEROT, President.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1869.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 10 tJ12 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ EVERY ONE INTENDING TO PURchase Holiday Presents should call and see the Parham New Family Sewing Machines before investing. No. 704 CHESNUT Street. 12 9 4t

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,

2 4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26§

☞ COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.

Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3§

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,

9§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

A TREMENDOUS DISPLAY

OF

CHROMOS AND FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JOHN R. NAGLE & CO.,

No. 630 ARCH STREET,

11 5 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

ALTHOUGH THE CHARACTER OF OUR CLOTHING

Is as High as Ever,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET, YET THE PRICES ARE MUCH LOWER,

Much, Much, Lower,

Than ever before,

Sufficiently to offer

Unparalleled inducements

Even to Gentlemen

Who have been

Afraid to buy at all.

Nobody now need fear to call,

For the cheapest of bargains, at

GREAT BROWN HALL.

We have made it

An Especial Study

To Cipher out

The Lowest Cent

At which we can sell

603 and 605 CHESNUT ST. Our Winter Stock!

And that is the price

At which

The Public

Shall have it.

The Public understand this,

And are crowding

And clamoring

To take the Clothes away.

The Finest of Clothes,

At the Lowest of Prices,

There are a few more Clothes

Still remaining on hand,

And we've crowded the prices Down! Down! Down!

At our Elegant Hall, so Big and so Brown!

CALL AT

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

Nos. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

DURABILITY,

COMFORT, AND ECONOMY

Are combined in our

Scotch Cheviot Suits,

Which we are making to measure for

$22.

Also, our

Frieze and Cassimere Suits at $18.

STYLE, FIT, TRIMMINGS, AND WORK EQUAL TO ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Having determined to make a Quick Sale of our large Stock of Goods, Ready-made and Uncut, we have reduced prices so low as to render COMPETITION HOPELESS.

We guarantee satisfaction in every particular, or the sale annulled and money returned.

EVANS & LEECH,

11 27 1mrp No. 628 MARKET Street.

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

900 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

THE CHESNUT STREET

One-price Clothing House,

NO. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH.

COMPLETE NEW FALL STOCK.

LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE. [9 25 stuth3m

PERRY & CO.

OGDEN & HYATT,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 815 ARCH STREET.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS.

TERMS MODERATE. 9 16 thstu3mrp

GLOVES, ETC.

HOLIDAY SALE.

GOLD PRICES FOR DRY GOODS.

Immense reductions have been made to close out the whole stock before the first of the year.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

We will also continue our

Great Sale of Kid Gloves.

HANDSOME COLORS KID GLOVES, $1·00 per pair.

ELEGANT KID GLOVES, $1·25 per pair.

BLACK KID GLOVES, WHITE STITCHED, $1·25.

2-BUTTONED KID GLOVES, $1·50.

HIGH COLORED KID GLOVES, EMBROIDERED BACK, $1·50.

GENUINE "JOUVIN KID" GLOVES, $1·45.

The celebrated "BARTLEY" KID GLOVES, $1·85, finest Kid Glove imported, of which we are sole agents in America.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED; if they rip or tear another pair given in exchange.

For the purpose of reducing our large stock of KID GLOVES, prior to balancing our foreign account at the end of the year, we have made up assortments of half a dozen each, as follows, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

½ dozen pairs Joseph..$5·00 ½ dozen pairs Jouvin..$3·50
½ " " La Belle..6·76 ½ " " "Bartley"..10·00

This sale will eclipse any sale ever made on Eighth street in DRESS GOODS and KID GLOVES until after the HOLIDAY SEASON.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,

IMPORTERS OF KID GLOVES.

12 8 wstu No. 23 N. EIGHTH Street.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

J. JUEL,

No. 1530 MARKET STREET,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S, AND COACHMEN'S GLOVES.

ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF WHITE SHIRTS,

TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 12 3 6mwstrp

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also Orandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

SECOND WEEK

OF THE

MAMMOTH SALE.

AN IMMENSE SUCCESS!

House Thronged Every Day!

The People Appreciate it!

Thousands of Garments Sold

About $350,000 Worth Still to be Disposed of!

LOW PRICES ARE DOING IT!

The people are now convinced that we actually are UNDERSELLING EVERYBODY, and that, too, by so large a margin as to defy COMPARISON, to say nothing about competition !!!

THIS GRAND CLOTHING SALE

Is in every respect a duplicate of the GREAT EXECUTORS SALE held one year ago, at which the people well remember they secured the

Best Bargains in Clothing that they have ever made in their lives.

THIS IS THE STATEMENT OF OUR CASE:

Anticipating, as did all Merchants, an unusually brisk trade, we invested EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($800,000) in the purchase and manufacture of Clothing. Our sales have exceeded last year's, but have fallen short of our calculations—amounting to the present time for Fall Trade to about $450,000, leaving us Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars' worth of Garments of every description, suitable to all classes, made up with the utmost care, of the very finest materials, NOT ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF WHICH are we willing to carry over into next year; hence we are determined at all hazards to make a

CLEAN SWEEP.

We, then, offer OUR ENTIRE STOCK at prices as low as those prevailing at the Great Sale of last Fall, bringing some of our prices far below the cost of manufacturing.

HEAVY DISCOUNTS IN THE "CUSTOM" AND FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENTS, AND WHOLE STACKS OF

Bovs' Clothing at less than the cost of manufacturing.

Call and see for yourself. We surely have something you want, and you shall have it if any reasonable accommodation of prices will induce you to buy. REMEMBER, EVERY GARMENT IS TO BE SOLD.

The Great Oak Hall Buildings,

S. E. Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

READ THIS NOTE IF YOU HAVE NOT TIME TO READ ANY MORE.

This sale is positively to clear out $350,000 worth of clothing, and every garment must be sold; in order to do which WE HAVE MARKED ON the goods SUCH FIGURES that no house CAN APPROACH the low prices at which we are selling off. The great mass of people who have filled the store all the week can testify to this. A visit will satisfy any one that in the matter of LOW PRICES we are down so low that no other house can ever reach us.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,

OAK HALL.

GROCERIES, ETC.

Thompson Black's Son & Co.,

Broad and Chesnut Sts.,

AND

Seventeenth and Arch Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Invite attention to their stock of

FINE TEAS AND COFFEES,

FLOUR, FRUITS,

And all rare and choice articles pertaining to a

Family Grocery Store,

Which can be obtained here or abroad.

Particular attention is paid to the careful selection of FINE TEAS of every description, and with the facilities at their command, they are prepared to furnish every variety of goods, of the very best qualities, at the lowest prices. [12 2 thstu1m

They endeavor to conduct their business on such principles as they trust will merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their custom.

BUY THE BEST.

QUINTON TOMATOES

FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.

CANS LARGE AND FULL.

The finest in quality and style ever offered.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

Factory and Farms, Cumberland county, N. J.

WHOLESALE AGENCY,

No. 45 NORTH WATER STREET.

11 17 1mrp REEVES & PARVIN.

SEWING MACHINES.

BARTRAM & FANTON'S

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

ARE THE MOST DURABLE, THE LIGHTEST AND WILL PERFORM THE GREATEST RANGE OF WORK IN THE MOST SATISFACTORY MANNER.

SOLD AT $10 CASH, BALANCE $5 PER MONTH,

Or special discount for cash down; rented $4 per month Also exchanged. Do not fail to examine them at

No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.

11 27 stuth3trp WM. T. HOPKINS.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESpectfully inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.

5 4 thstu6m E. S. EARLEY.

THREE DAYS. THREE DAYS.

GREAT ART SALE.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday,

DECEMBER 15, 16, and 17

Commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. each day, will be sold at Public Sale, at

ROBINSON'S GALLERY, No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF

OIL PAINTINGS,

FINE FOREIGN ENGRAVINGS,

SPLENDID DRESDEN ENAMELS!

SPLENDIDLY FRAMED.

The Pictures will be sold in elegant GOLD-GILT and WALNUT FRAMES, suitable for Private Sales.

This sale will afford the finest opportunity for the selection of elegant

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Among the artists represented are the well-known names of

BROCHART, PARIS, BODDINGTON, LONDON,
WILSON, GLASGOW, HOFFER, DUSSELDORF,
SCHULTZE, DUSSELDORF, DANTZE, MUNICH,
BONFIELD, AMERICA, MORAN, AMERICA,
RICHARDS, AND OTHERS, AMERICA.

The Dresden Enamels, Plain and Colored Engravings, and Painted Photos, by Wilson, of London, are real Gems of Art, and not to be excelled in the world.

The Galleries are now on free exhibition, open to the public day and evening until the days of sale.

12 9 6t MARTIN BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

BRING

A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics and a Salad for Small Salaries.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCLIII.

HONGREE AND MAHRY.

(A Transpontine Romance.)

The sun was setting in its wonted west,
When Hongree, Sub-Lieutenant of Chassoores,
Met Mahry Daubigny, the Village Rose,
Under the Wizard's Oak—old trysting place,
Of those who loved in rosy Aquitaine.

They thought themselves unwatched, but they were not;
For Hongree, Sub-Lieutenant of Chassoores,
Found in Lieutenant-Colonel Jooles Dubosc
A rivel envious and unscrupulous,
Who thought it not foul scorn to dodge his steps
And listen, unperceived, to all that passed
Between the simple little Village Rose
And Hongree, Sub-Lieutenant of Chassoores.

A clumsy barrack-bully was Dubosc,
Quite unfamiliar with the well-bred tact
That animates a proper gentleman
In dealing with a girl of humble rank.
You'll understand his coarseness when I say,
He would have married Mary Daubigny,
And dragged the unsophisticated girl
Into the whirl of fashionable life,
For which her singularly rustic ways
Her breeding (moral but extremely rude),
Demeanage (chaste but ungrammatical).
Would absolutely have unfitted her.
How different to this unreflecting boor
Was Hongree, Sub-Lieutenant of Chassoores!

Contemporary with the incident
Related in our opening paragraph,
Was that sad war 'twixt Gallia and ourselves
That followed on the treaty signed at Troyes;
And so Lieutenant-Colonel Jooles Dubosc
(Brave soldier, he, with all his faults of style),
And Hongree, Sub-Lieutenant of Chassoores,
Were sent by Charles of France against the lines
Of our Sixth Henry (fourteen twenty-nine),
To drive his legions out of Aquitaine.

When Hongree, Sub-Lieutenant of Chassoores,
Returned—suspecting nothing—to his camp,
After his meeting with the Village Rose,
He found inside his barrack letter-box
A note from the commanding officer,
Requiring his attendance at head-quarters.

He went, and found Lieutenant-Colonel Jooles:
"Young Hongres, Sub-Lieutenant of Chassoores,
This night we shall attack the English camp,
Be the 'forlorn hope' yours—you'll lead it, sir,
And lead it, too, with credit, I've no doubt,"
(These last words with a cruelly obvious sneer),
"As every man must certainly be killed
(For you are twenty 'gainst two thousand men),
It is not likely that you will return,
But what of that? you'll have the benefit
Of knowing that you die a soldier's death."

Obedience was young Hongree's strongest point,
But he imagined that he only owed
Allegiance to his Mahry and his king.
"If Mahry bade me lead these fated men,
I'd lead them—but I do not think she would.
If Charles, my king, said 'Go, my son, and die,'
I'd go, of course—my duty would be clear.
But Mahry is in bed asleep, I hope,
And Charles, my king, three hundred leagues from this:
As for Lieutenant-Colonel Jooles Dubosc,
How know I that our monarch would approve
The order he has given me to-night?
My king I've sworn in all things to obey—
I'll only take my orders from my king!"
Thus Hongree, Sub-Lieutenant of Chassoores,
Interpreted the terms of his commission.

And Hongree, who was wise as he was good,
Disguised himself that night in ample cloak,
Round flapping hat, and vizor mask of black,
And made, unnoticed, for the English camp.
He passed the unsuspecting sentinels
(Who little thought a man in this disguise
Could be a proper object of suspicion),
And ere the curfew bell had boomed "lights out,"
He found in audience Bedford's haughty Duke.

"Your Grace," he said, "start not—be not alarmed,
Although a Frenchman stands before your eyes.
I'm Hongree, Sub-Lieutenant of Chassoores,
My colonel will attack your camp to-night,
And orders me to lead the hope forlorn.
Now I am sure our excellent King Charles,
Would not approve of this—but he's away
A hundred leagues, and rather more than that—
So, utterly devoted to my king,
Blinded by my attachment to the throne—
And having but its interest at heart,
I feel it is my duty to disclose
All schemes that emanate from Colonel Jooles,
If I believe that they are not the kind
Of schemes that our good monarch could approve."

"But how," said Bedford's Duke, "do you propose
That we should overthrow your Colonel's scheme?"
And Hongree, Sub-Lieutenant of Chassoores,
Replied at once with never-failing tact—
"Oh, sir, I know this cursed country well,
Entrust yourself and all your host to me,
I'll lead you safely by a secret path
Into the heart of Colonel Jooles' army,
And you can then attack them unprepared,
And slay my fellow-countrymen unarmed."
The thing was done. The Duke of Bedford gave
The order, and two thousand fighting men
Crept silently into the Gallic camp,
And slew the Frenchmen as they lay asleep,
And Bedford's haughty Duke slew Colonel Jooles,
And married Mahry, pride of Aquitaine,
To Hongree, Sub-Lieutenant of Chassores.

"Lo" in Want of a Wife.

Ka-besh-co-day-way, an Indian chief, is in want of one more wife, having now but three, and offers the following inducement through the Chicago *Tribune*:—"He said that, in case we should hear of any worthy white lady who might be at all disposed to consider the propriety of becoming one of his better halves, we might say to her that he has a good, large, warm house, built for him by his Great Father; that he has always been kind to, and has never yet struck any of, his present wives; that he would treat a white wife very kindly and considerately; that he would divide with her his property; and that he and his other wives would give her the very best of everything that could be had to eat, and that they would do everything in their power to make her contented and happy in her new home. In reply to another question of ours as to whether he considered that his stock of love was large enough to distribute to a good advantage among so many wives, he simply said, 'Ka-besh-co-day-way's heart is big.'"

News from the Nile's Head.

'Tis as Sir Roderick foretold;
His word by fact is crowned;
For Africa's explorer bold
Turns up all safe and sound.
To that which lying natives said
The contrary is shown.
Those knaves asserted him stone dead;
But there is Livingstone.

A School-Boy's Letter.

CANEDBARE LODGE, Dec. 9.—My dear Parents,—I am happy to tell you that I am enjoying good health, and trust you will find that I have made great *Proggres*——My dear ma And pa he has gone Away and it is all Lies i am very wretchd this is the trueth not the other i Ave gott too rite it Again becaus off the Misteak but i will send this on the Sli pleas to tak me away becaus i shall neaver lern Any Thing hear and we have nothing but fat for dinner and my chillbrains are dredfull one of the Boys whos pa is doctor Jones says it is consumshion so most likely i shall dye if i stopp much longer it is awfull but pleas doe not be unhappy if i doe only i thought i would Tell you as to old Bile He is a beest

Here Dr. Boyle stepped up behind, and snatching away the letter—Thwack! Thwack!

A Low Fellah's Prayer to Mohammed.

From Pashas like Ismael Pasha deliver us,
His hand is so heavy, his looks so Khedivirous;
He has bottomless pockets, and stomach omnivorous;
While his guests, fed and feted, his praise sing vociferous,
We've scarce lentils to eat, and scarce tatters to kiver us!

Popular Songs, with Applications.

"From countries far away I came," as the returned convict said.

"All is lost now," as the ruined gambler said.

"Stay, traveller, stay," as the highwayman said.

"Twere vain to tell thee all I feel," as the lobster said to the man who was boiling him.

"Good news from home," as the young reprobate said when his father died and left him his heir.

"I'm leaving thee in sorrow, Annie," as the man said to his wife when he sold his furniture and eloped with another woman.

ODDS AND ENDS.

—What is the form of an escaped parrot? A Polly-gone.

—A Bridegroom—The Man in the (Honey) Moon.

—"Mother," said little four-year old Carrie when she came home, "I have heard such a smart minister. He stamped and pounded, and made such a noise; and then he got so mad he shook his fists at the folks, and there wasn't anybody dared go up and fight him."

—An Arkansas landlord thus advertises his hotel in the local papers:—"And Joseph wept aloud, and he said unto his brethren, 'I am Joseph; doth my father yet live?' And his brethren answered him, "You bet; the old man is doing bully, for he boards at the Cosmopolitan!'"

—A poetically disposed country newspaper remarked that "it is comforting to know that one eye watches fondly for our coming, and looks brighter when we come." The other local paper condoled in its next issue thus:—"It grieves us to learn that our contemporary's wife has lost one eye."

CRIMINAL.—Why is a prisoner's time like an abominable joke? Because its past in durance.

TRIPLETS.—"Triple birth—The wife of a Mr. Pill was delivered of three children on Saturday." Three pills at a time! What a dose for the poor man!

WANTED A PAINTER.—Who is going to depict the scene of the opening of the Suez Canal? There is one man who would have done it to perfection, but unfortunately he is dead—Canaletto.

—Good chemical preparation for over-beaten bullocks—Ox-hide of iron.

—To Cobblers who spout—Wax eloquent.

—The best (t)issue paper—Bank notes.

—Operations of the gold ring—Marriages. (N. B.—This does not hold good in Indiana and New York.)

—Brigham Young is in great trouble. His family record is lost, and he is muddled about his children.

—The Viceroy, while recently pressing a distinguished personage to come and visit him, wrote:—"You *must* come; I'll take no *de Nile!*"

WEATHER OR NO.—Are hurry-canes composed of "quick sticks?"

A CONSOLATION SCRAMBLE.—We rarely see a bicycle rider without feeling assured that he will be "*better off.*"

MANY A TRUE WORD, ETC.—When the value of a joke entirely depends on the sound, it is perhaps as well not to crack it.

WE SHOULD THINK SO.—Dr. Livingstone informs us that he has discovered an African tribe the members of which write upon wings of birds. These wings, therefore, we should say, must be *fly*-leaves!

THE C'RECT CARD.—Each succeeding mail confirms the fact, at first received with incredulity, that at the Cape of Good Hope spades turn up diamonds.

MEDICAL DEGREES—OF COMPARISON.—Positive, a five-dollar fee; comparative, a sure cure; superlative, advice gratis.

A SOUNDING-BOARD—The Board of Trade.

BOWIE-MIA—Texas.

DIS-GAS-TING!—The gas in our office is so bad that it is positively incorrigible. Will it be believed?—it positively went out without our leave the other evening, and we never noticed its absence though we had lit two or three candles in order to see whether it was properly lighted at the beginning of the evening. We guess the gas-o'-meter must be almost as irregular as the metre of Walt Whitman—anyhow, its contents are frequently quite as obscure.

COMIN' TERSUS INCOME.—A San Francisco paper states that "in Virginia City, Nevada, pretty waiter-girls are taxed." The pretty waiters taxed for their pleasing *traits* might suggest a very popular tax to Mr. Boutwell. Taking all females who are be-coming-ly attired as waiters, he might by introducing the tax in this country induce all who had pretensions to good looks to insist on being taxed—it would be a voluntary female poll (or should we say "chignon?") tax.

A CURIOUS FACT.—Truth is stranger than fiction. A Jersey farmer, astonished at the backwardness of his potato crop, had the ground examined by a most experienced judge. It was discovered that the potatoes were short-sighted and couldn't see their way through the soil. After dressing the ground with a liberal supply of spectacles, our friend was rewarded by seeing the tubers growing like winking.

SHOCKING INHUMANITY.—The other evening a gentleman, while crossing the Schnylkill at Chesnut Street Bridge, fell in with a friend. Although the bridge was crowded at the time by what we fear we can only call fiends in human shape, no notice was taken of the occurrence. The two sufferers proceeded together to the nearest tavern and liquored up.

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."

EVANS, SHARP & CO.,

No. 613 MARKET STREET,

Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from their Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet per day.

They are also receiving shipments of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at

LOWEST MARKET RATES. [9 25 3m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

FOR

GENTLEMEN.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

5 27 rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
3 17 JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Bullenx's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30 6

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE, [4 1

No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 105 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY

INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 10, 1869.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of the charter

Premiums received from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869:

On Marine and Inland Risks	$943,776 34	
On Fire Risks	161,905 56	
		$1,105,701 28
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1868		460,634 02
		$1,566,335 31
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869:		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$914,216 29	
On Fire Risks	149,629 70	
		$1,063,845 99
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.		115,027 65
		$1,178,873 64
Losses, Expenses, etc., during the year as above:—		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$418,160 29	
Fire Losses	94,344 81	
Return Premiums	49,626 10	
Re-Insurances	41,277 84	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	64,687 15	
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal taxes	52,390 64	
Expenses	23,927 08	
		$744,254 01
		$434,619 63

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan; ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900 00
$1,231,500	Par. Cost, $1,215,622 27.	Market value, $1,255,370 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,760 75
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due to the Company	65,097 98
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of sundry Corporations, $4,036. Estimated value	2,740 20
	Cash in Bank $168,318 88	
	Cash in Drawer 972 26	169,291 14
		$1,852,100 04

PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT, on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1869, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1865, be redeemed in Cash, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the Charter all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. M'Farland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer M'Ilvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, "
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, "
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.

JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
FREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 9

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital, $500,000.

Assets $2,350,000

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 19

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 12 10

INSURANCE.

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL $150,000

$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

Organized April, 1868. 775 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.

All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.

Special advantages offered to Clergymen.

A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16

INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $3,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital $200,000 00

Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $513,229 23.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. H. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 26

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $300,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STREET CLEANING.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, southwest corner of Sixth and Sansom streets, until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 18th day of December, 1869, for the period of two (2) years, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1870, and ending on the 31st day of December, 1871, for cleaning and keeping thoroughly clean at all times all the paved streets, alleys, courts, inlets, market-houses, gutters, gutters under railroad crossings, gutters of unpaved streets, and all other public highways, together with the collection and removal of all ashes, as well as the collection and burial of all dead animals.

Plans and specifications, with full particulars, may be had on application to the Health Office.

E. WARD, M. D., President.
CHARLES B. BARRETT, Secretary. 12 8 5t

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Cure, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

4 2 3m JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 25 3m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY,

JOHN T. BAILEY,

S. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,

Philadelphia.

DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.

2 26 Also, WOOL SACKS.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows—

City of Paris, Saturday, Dec. 11, at 12 noon.
City of Antwerp, via Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 1 P.M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 18, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Dec. 25, at 11 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$35
To London..... 105 | To London..... 40
To Paris..... 115 | To Paris..... 45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency

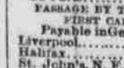
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax..... 20 | Halifax..... 10
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer..... 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer..... 30

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.



ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$80

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to
1 27 H. L. GAY,
No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST,

AND FLORIDA PORTS.

THE STEAMSHIP J. W. EVERMAN,

CAPTAIN HINCKLEY,

Will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY, December 16, at 4 P. M.

Comfortable accommodations for passengers.

Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with Steamers to Florida ports.

Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.

For freight or passage apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
DOCK STREET WHARF.

The Steamship PROMETHEUS, Gray, will follow THURSDAY, December 23. 2 23

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

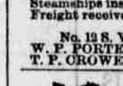
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15



LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 8 3 Pier 19 North Wharves.
B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

THE CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by

JAPANESE THEATRES.

Appleton's Journal has the following:

The theatres of Yeddo, the famous capital of Japan, are nearly all gathered in the great square of Yamasta, the most thronged locality of the city. There are from twenty to thirty places of amusement, large and small—theatres for buffoons, jugglers, narrators of legends, and the actors of farces and historic masquerades, besides one or two Olympic circuses. On the sides of the square, at the entrances to the public gardens, and along the promenades, planted with trees, there are any number of little restaurants, light booths, and sheds, devoted to recreations of a lighter character, such as those that characterize German beer-gardens or English concert-saloons. The materials of which these are built are everywhere the same—all light and very destructible. But, if the buildings are uniform and simple in their construction, not so the devices to secure patronage. From facade to facade there is an incredible luxury of posters, signs, pictures, and banners, of the most brilliant colors, displayed. The criers, on their part, add to all these allurements the charms of a florid and indefatigable eloquence, with an assorted accompaniment of big drums, tamborines, fifes, and trumpets. The principal spectacles announce themselves, to a distance, by means of high, square towers, which are, in reality, nothing more than bamboo cages, covered with oiled paper.

The Japanese theatre is largely modelled upon the Chinese, both dramatists and actors being more or less controlled by the conventional methods of their masters of the Celestial empire. But, if Japanese actors are inferior as artists, and the Japanese drama is not equal in literary merit to that of that of the Chinese, the performances in the theatres of the former are superior in a poetic point of view, being characterized by greater simplicity, more passion, and greater fidelity to nature. In China, the audience witness the representation, and judge the performers, while in Japan the audience take part in the representation, and become, in some measure, the rivals of the performers. The dramatic authors of Yeddo write chiefly for the theatres of their own city; from these their pieces soon find their way to the other cities of the empire. The troupes of comedians of Asaksa spend their vacations in travelling in the provinces, like the troupes of athletes of Hondjo. They are composed of men exclusively. Women are only employed on the Japanese stage as dancers in the grand opera.

The great theatre of Japan is the Sibaia, which presents one of the most interesting curiosities in the world. It is the theatre, *par excellence*, of the middle classes of Japan, but it attracts also many of the coolies and of the other lower orders. All who, in the social scale, are above the middle classes, either abstain entirely from going to the theatre, or have boxes, provided with a grating, to separate them from the rest of the auditorium.

Among the crowds that assemble in the neighborhood of the theatres at the hour of the parade, it is rare that a man is seen with two sabres—the mark of noble rank. It is not that a Samaurai may not be seen here and there among the common people, but he is careful to guard the strictest *incognito*. A nobleman (*naibown*), disguised and without arms, can go almost anywhere without compromising his dignity, although he may be recognized.

The grand parade always takes place just before sundown. On a sort of platform, at the right and left of the theatre door, a delegation of the company appear, in ordinary citizens' costume, and harangue the multitude, announcing the subjects of the pieces for the evening, and enlarging on the superior merits of the principal artists to whom their interpretation is intrusted. To this exordium, delivered with becoming emphasis, succeeds a series of hackneyed witticisms, more or less mimicry, and an exhibition of the grand art of manipulating the inevitable fan. The lanterns are now lighted, and a crier sings out, at the top of his shrill voice, "Walk in, gentlemen! Walk in, ladies! Secure your places; now is the moment: we are about to begin!"

No one, however, is in any haste to profit by this pressing invitation; the spectacle in the street operating as a powerful counter-attraction. Two or three rows of small lanterns, suspended in front of the building, do their share toward enlivening the scene, while, near the doors, there are enormous oblong lanterns, so placed as to throw their light on large wooden posters, containing inscriptions and rude paintings, representing the principal scenes of the pieces. Some of these wooden posters are as high as the building itself. Each theatre has its arms and colors, which are made to ornament its signs, banners, and lanterns, and, in gigantic proportions, three sides of a sort of belvedere, or square tower, on the top of the edifice. All the buildings adjoining those of the Sabaia are occupied by restaurants, and rival the theatre in external decoration, not in the extent of ornament, but in its artistic merit. This decoration consists usually of such paintings and sculpture as the name of the establishment suggests. There is a restaurant of the Foussi-Yama, another of the Rising Sun, of the Merchant Junk, of the Crane, of the Two Lovers, etc.

But it is time to enter the theatre. We ascend the wooden stairs that lead to the second gallery. An usher opens a spacious box for us, and his servant brings, on a salver, *saki*, tea, cakes, candies, pipes, tobacco, and a *brasero*. The auditoriums of the Japanese theatres are usually oblong in form, with two tiers, the places in the upper being considered more desirable. In this tier, there are a good many ladies in *grande toilette*, that is, immersed up to their ears in their crape robes and silk mantles. The lower gallery is occupied only by men. There are no footlights, nor is there any orchestra. The parterre, seen from a distance, resembles a chessboard, being divided into compartments of eight places each. The greater part of them are rented by the year to well-to-do families, who occupy them with their children and their visitors, when they have any, from the provinces. Aisles are unknown in Japanese theatres. The places in the parterre are reached by walking over the tops of the partitions between the compartments, which are on a level with the shoulders of the auditors, who sit either on the floor or on little boxes. Nor are there any steps to aid the descent into these pens when they are reached; the men jump into them first, and then assist the women and children to follow. These manœuvres form the most picturesque part of the evening's entertainment. Tobacco and refreshments are passed around by servants during the entire representation.

On both sides of the parterre extend two narrow platforms, as far as the front of the auditorium. They are only a prolongation of the stage, and are used as such, especially by the dancers. The hall is lighted by means of paper lanterns suspended from the galleries. There is no chandelier hung from the ceiling, which is flat; the cupola is unknown in Japanese architecture.

The drop-curtain is ornamented with a gigantic inscription in Chinese characters, and surmounted with a target pierced by an arrow. This is a symbolic manner of assuring the spectators that the great talent of the performers is certain to excite their highest admiration.

In the meantime, the crowd manifests a certain degree of impatience; the monotony of the scene, however, is broken by an altercation, enlivened with some blows, among a party of coolies, who occupy one of the compartments directly before the curtain. The actors interfere, in order to restore order, some of them thrusting their heads through the holes that long use has made in the Chinese characters, while others crawl under the curtain. Order is soon re-established. The coolies themselves mount upon the stage at the invitation of the comedians, who seem to assign them positions, or give them a task to perform, and, indeed, it is with the aid of their sturdy arms that the heavy curtain is raised slowly to the ceiling, while the musicians of the troupe, stationed behind the wings, make a racket with their tamborines, gongs, flutes, and castanets, sufficient to silence the demons of pandemonium.

The representation usually lasts till one o'clock in the morning. It consists of a comedy, a tragedy, a fairy opera, with a ballet and two or three interludes, such as the performances of gymnasts, jugglers, etc.

Often, during the ballet, *skecois*, the squatted down on the long platforms or stage-extensions, profit by the proximity of the spectators to have them extinguish the candle of their little chandeliers, which any of them are ready enough to do with their fingers. It would be impossible to imagine an audience possessed of more animation and good nature. In their representations of domestic comedies it is not unusual to see the audience interrupt the actors with observations and replies. Both parties do what they can to insure the success of the evening, and to contribute to the general enjoyment.

The green-room and the wings of the Oriental theatres offer as much to interest the observing foreigner as the representation itself, and the audience assembled to witness it. Men only are seen there, except now and then the wives of some of the artists or a waiting woman who serves refreshments. In the midst of the general disorder that prevails, we soon distinguish certain groups that have their especial characteristics. Here are the musicians, partaking of some refreshments; there are two comedians, rehearsing the attitudes and gestures that, in a few minutes, are to excite the admiration of the spectators. Another sits on the floor before a mirror, and paints his face or adjusts a female head-dress, while at his side stands a young devil, who has thrown his mask, his horns, and mane back on his shoulders, and is using his fan energetically. On the opposite side of the room, the *Seigneur Matamore* may, perhaps, be seen, tranquilly smoking his pipe, in a circle of buffoons.

Theories of Earthquakes.

Our last letter from Lima gives a ludicrous picture of the effect of a savant's prediction. A Catholic clergyman in Leipsic, the Rev. Mr. Falb, editor of the *Sirius*, a scientific journal, foretold that, about the close of September, Peru and Ecuador would be overwhelmed by a tremendous earthquake. The assertion, confidently made, turns all Lima out of doors in terror at a loss almost as serious as that of a real earthquake. The theory on which Father Falb founded his prophecy is, that the phenomena of earthquakes are produced by the influence of the moon and other celestial bodies on the masses of water within our planet. We are inclined to think he meant, instead, the attraction of the moon and sun on the igneous masses of the earth's interior. The fact that in the last days of September the earth was nearer to the sun and moon than for many years past, and the attraction of these two bodies was accordingly augmented, gave great color of support to Mr. Falb's theory. The earthquake, being expected, declined to come, and science is nibbling its fingers again over the laws of this strange phenomenon. To the prediction of comets and eclipses we shall doubtless one day add that of phenomena which now baffle us. We already foretell the recurrence of the "shooting stars" of August and November; and, with more attention, we may, in accordance with Redfield's theory, predict the fearful hurricane which desolates annually our American coast. Theories as to the cause of earthquakes are innumerable. Their primary cause, as well as their intimate nature, is no more known than their relations to the whole of atmosphero-terrestrial phenomena. The ancient philosophers attributed earthquakes to ordinary air which was blazing in the bowels of the earth. This air engulfed in cavities of the earth is condensed into clouds, is compressed, accumulates, is loosed, revolves circularly, or in a whirlwind, and, finding vent, escapes with a crash by terribly shaking the ground. Such is one of the first theories sustained by Anaximander, Anaxagoras, Aristotle, and even Seneca, with others as renowned. All we can say at present is, that earthquakes naturally belong to dynamic phenomena, while in their origin certain electro-chemical actions must play either a primary or secondary part. The ground is shaken by a system of waves of diverse kinds. According to the mode of first impulsion, these are sent from the interior to the outside of the earth's crust, and *vice versa*, as well as to a certain depth of the heated mass below. The idea of comparing the progress of earthquakes to sonorous waves was first proposed by Dr. Young, and sustained by Gay-Lussac.

Many philosophers of antiquity, and among them Pliny, compared earthquakes to subterranean thunders. Dr. Stukeley read before the Royal Society of London, in 1750, memoirs in which he held that electricity was the cause of earthquakes. Beccaria was of the same opinion. Hyacinthe Coggo, who compiled a journal of the shocks felt at Burgos, held that they came from electricity condensed within the earth. Nicholson believed that they were caused by discharges between the clouds and the earth. Abbe Bertholon held so strongly this idea that he invented earthquake rods and volcano rods to carry off as much as possible the fulminating matter stored up within the globe. In 1855 M. Ferdinand Hoefer, appearing to be ignorant of the labors of his predecessors, compared earthquakes to true subterranean storms in a solid medium, as Pliny had done before him. Until the earthquake at Alba in 1771, Father Beccaria believed that electricity was the primary cause of the shocks; but from that date he attributed them specially to dissolutions of pyrites. Vassali-Eandi, a disciple of Beccaria, adopted, later, his master's theory, and held that the electricity developed in the fermentation of sulphurous pyrites extended its effects. Dr. Lister was of the same opinion. This theory deserved to be taken anew into notice, not exclusively from the point of the dissolution of the pyrites, but in connection with the electro-chemical actions and reactions taking place in the heat of the globe. No one is ignorant that there is in different strata of the earth's crust a rich deposit of substances produced by electro-chemical action; that there are liquids in circulation, and metallic masses, capable of exciting electric currents. As M. Becquerel has already shown, there exists in most terrestrial formations substances whose alteration by atmospheric agents and water produces electric effects like the water we obtain with zinc. Of all the theories proposed on the subject, that of M. Alexis Perrey seems to be the best founded and well observed. At the time when the Academy of Sciences in Paris, in 1854, made a favorable report on the labors of M. Perrey, this savant had collected and discussed seven thousand observations for the first half of this century. The conclusions from his work are these:—First, that the frequency of earthquakes increases towards the syzigies (points of the earth's orbit nearest the sun); second, that their frequency increases also in the neighborhood of the moon's perigree (point of its orbit nearest the earth), and diminishes towards the apogee (the point of its orbit furthest removed); third, that earthquake shocks are more frequent when the moon is in the vicinity of the meridian than when it is removed ninety degrees. Every other cause which tends to diminish the enormous pressure suffered by the central mass of the globe may act equally, and at the same time with the action of the moon and sun. For example, the sun's heat by rarifying the atmospheric strata tends to diminish their pressure, and the centrifugal force of the cyclone of hurricanes tends equally to exercise an ascensional action on the central mass. M. Humboldt believed that we must attribute to the reaction of vapors submitted to enormous pressure in the interior of the earth all shocks which agitate it.

From this rapid glance at the principal theories in relation to earthquakes, it is easy to see that they turn around a fixed principle of which the forms of interpretation alone vary. At present we may say that theory reposes on one side, according to the researches of M. Perrey, upon the attractive force of the moon and the sun exerted on the central fiery mass of our planet; and on the other upon the chemical or probably electro-chemical action produced by the contact of compounds, solid, liquid, or gaseous, in the centre of the earth, influenced by atmospheric agents. In this respect, the late researches of M. Ch. Sainte Claire Deville upon the analysis of volcanic emanations have great value.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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THE FIRM OF MORRIS, TASKER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, HENRY G. MORRIS retiring from the business.

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Philadelphia Month, 6th, 1869. 12 7 6t

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 11 4 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. ..$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4 30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·20, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7½, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¼ A. M., 4¼ P. M.
Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, November 22, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·55 P. M., and Pottsville at 3·05 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·10 and 8·12 A. M. and 12·45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 4·00 P. M. train from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12·43 A. M. and 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2·30 and 5·35 A. M., 12·20 noon, 2·55 and 11·00 P. M., passing Reading at 12·55, 4·30, and 6·20 A. M., 2·00 and 4·30 P. M., arriving at New York at 6·00 and 10·15 A. M., 12·05 noon, 6·35 and 10·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·55 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·38 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7·20 and 11·50 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·25 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·35 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 tf General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12·25 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot cor

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

"All education must be religious or irreligious."—See Matt. xii, 30.

From the N. Y. Independent.

Can the State educate? Beyond all doubt, say most of our popular guides. It not only *can*, but it *ought* to educate; it is its *duty* to educate—one of its most imperative duties, which it cannot neglect without peril to its own safety. The State "*owes* to every child" the best education it can afford, and that such child is capable of receiving. Nay, more—say some who write dogmatically on these matters, without knowing where it is leading them—education should be made compulsory. No single member of the body politic—if it can possibly be avoided—should be allowed to grow up in ignorance, a peril to itself and to the community. This duty of the State to educate is a favorite topic with popular writers and haranguers. The Mayors of our cities, the Governors of our States, are eloquent in calling attention to it. All parties vie with each other in commending a cause good in itself, and in such harmony, they say, with the "spirit of our institutions." It is about the only thing, if we except "the poor man's rights" and "economy in the public finances," that enters alike into every political platform.

But what do we mean by the States educating? It may be superficially answered that it does this when it provides the means for sending all the children to school, when it divides the territory into districts, taxes the inhabitants of each, and then sends back to them the amount thus raised to be employed for educational purposes. In other words, the State is a mere money-raiser and money-distributor, adding the expense of superintendents, commissioners, and tax-gatherers to what would have been incurred if the whole matter had been left to the voluntary action of the several communities. Every one who thinks at all must see that this does not answer the great question. The raising of the money must be for some object beyond the mere fact of raising it. The right to interfere at all implies the right, the duty rather, to direct and regulate. There must be some ulterior end in view, some *good*, regarded as such, not only to the individual child, but to the State itself. *Quality* is to be had in view as well as mere fact and *quantity*. It must be *some kind* of education, supposed to be healthful — conservative of the common and individual well-being. Utilitarianism would demand this, if regard is had to the highest utilities, or even the proper conservation of the lower. Granting that the end of the State, instead of being the production of the highest humanity, as the prince of the old philosophers maintained, is *merely* the protection of person and property, still even this cannot be secured without some kind of instruction and discipline looking to higher ends and sanctions as essential to the steady and successful maintenance of these lower aims. This is no paradox, either in respect to the individual or the political life. Even a prudential morality is impossible without having regard to some higher principle. An "enlightened self-interest" must look out of itself, if it would well attain even its selfish object; or, in other words, we shall fall below our more immediate aim if the eye is not directed to something above it. But in either view the education which the State provides, and in which it is itself so deeply interested, must have some determined character, some general aspects, at least, capable of being settled and stated, whatever difficulties there may be in the way of special applications.

If, then, the State educates—that is, becomes itself an educator—it must have some kind of educational system of educational ideas, as well as educational aim. It must have something to teach. This may be maintained in respect to everything transcending the mere mechanical departments regarded as means or inlets to the knowledge that lies beyond. Ideas, culture, mental states, mental growth, habits of thinking—these are aims of education. It is knowledge—useful knowledge, if you please, but in its higher as well as in its lower senses—knowledge necessary for the ends of life, the individual life—knowledge still more necessary as having in view that common life, that common well-being, communion with which is the elevator and conservator of the individual—political knowledge, political economy, the best view of the social welfare, higher still, morality, higher still, religion as the only conservator of morality, and, therefore, of all lower interests. If the State educates, it must have regard to all these. It cannot overlook their connections. It must see to it that truth is learned instead of error, that the education it gives is a blessing, a true good, instead of the direst of mischiefs. Thus, if politics are to be taught—and all say amen to that—then the State must have a political philosophy of some kind. There must be something *predominant* in this department, something most in harmony with the predominant social mind. It is important that our youth be educated in republican principles, not to the exclusion of some knowledge—of a deep knowledge if it can be obtained—of other political systems; but all for the purpose of commanding that which the State, as a moral and political agent, deems highest and best.

So in the study of history; that is to receive special attention which is most in accordance with the prevalent national thinking. In the same way could it be shown that the State must have a mental and moral philosophy, if these are to be taught in its schools; much more if such schooling is to be made compulsory. If morality is taught, then that morality must have its ground of authority, its awe, its *sanctions*, to give it any value as a healthful and conserving energy. It must have its hold upon the conscience, or it is a mere casuistical gabble. We are nearing dangerous ground, as some would think; but there is no stopping place. If the State must have its morality, it must have its religion.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—Important changes have been made in the management of the Evangelical Education Society. The Secretaries, the Rev. O. Perinchief and Rev. D. S. Miller, D. D., have resigned their positions, and have retired from the active conduct of the affairs of the Society. The Board of Managers have invited the Rev. R. K. Matlack, rector of the Church of the Nativity, Philadelphia, to take the position of Financial Secretary.

—The Episcopalian difficulties have reached such a point that a memorial has been prepared, and has received the signatures of 103 clergymen and 30 laymen, requesting "the Bishops of the Dioceses of Ohio, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Virginia, Kentucky, Iowa, Kansas, and Nevada, to consider whether there be grounds for presenting for trial any Bishop or Bishops who may be alleged to hold, and to have taught publicly or privately and advisedly, doctrines contrary to those held by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, with the view of having the real doctrines of our Church affirmed and settled by the authority of its highest judicature."

—The High-Church party is making rapid progress in England. They have been holding in London a "Twelve Days' Mission," (the name given by Roman Catholics to their revival meetings), under the patronage of the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Rochester. The "mission priests" include many of the most earnest and devoted High-Church leaders. Among the features of this "mission" is the hearing of confession by the "mission priests." It has been a real success, and characterized by a freedom of worship rare among Anglicans. Mr. Mackonochie, who was forbidden to use candles, now keeps seven pendant lamps always burning before the altar, and requires those intending to "communicate" to give notice the previous day, so as "to protect the blessed sacrament." Rev. Charles Parnell, of Liverpool, has issued directions to his congregation to rise at the entrance of the clergy, and keep their seats till the clergy and choir have retired. He thus instructs them in the proper method of "receiving the Blessed Sacrament:"—

"No one should attempt to receive the Lord's body between the finger and thumb. The ancient and proper mode is to cross the hands, the right being uppermost, open, and quite flat. The Lord's body will be placed in the palm, and the hands should be raised to the mouth without touching it with the fingers. Communicants should kneel upright, and should not forget to take off their gloves before they come up to the altar; there should be no prostrations while receiving. The chalice should be taken firmly by the knob in the centre of the stem, and not tilted by the foot, which is a very dangerous practice. It should be raised slowly to the lips, and then returned to the priest without any hurrying. To wipe the lips afterwards with a pocket-handkerchief is an irreverence impossible to any who believe they have received the Lord's blood."

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Rev. Joseph McKelvey, of the mission in China, has returned to this country, and is in good health.

—The Presbyterian congregation at Franklin, Tennessee, have secured the services of Dr. J. H. Rice, late of Mobile, to fill the pulpit in their church.

—In less than four months, Sarah Hart, B. F. Pinkerton, and E. Currie, all good missionaries, have been removed from that one inviting, promising, but needy, very needy mission of Egypt.

—The College and Theological Seminary at Monmouth, Illinois, are in a flourishing condition. There are twenty students in the seminary at this time. All but four of these are first year students.

—The *Monthly Religious Magazine* says that nearly all the Unitarian congregations of England are of Presbyterian descent. Out of 240 Presbyterian chapels of about A. D. 1700, 212 now have Presbyterian Unitarian congregations.

—A decision of the Supreme Court of Missouri gives Lindenwood College to the Old School Presbyterians, and not to the Declaration and Testimony party, notwithstanding the secession to that body of the Presbyterians where the college is located and who support it.

—Dr. Imbrie (Old School Presbyterian), of Jersey City, becomes associate editor of the *Evangelist*, but without leaving his pastorate. Dr. Cuyler (New School) refuses to become co-editor of the (Old School) *Presbyterian*, of this city.

—On a late Sabbath twenty persons were received, upon profession of their faith, as members of the Presbyterian church of Hartwood (formerly Yellow Chapel), in Stafford county, Virginia, of which the Rev. F. M. Woods is the pastor.

—The *American Presbyterian* reports that since the adoption of the resolutions on Psalmody, presented by Rev. Dr. McLeod in the Synod at Xenia, three years ago, the ministry of the Reformed Presbyterian Church has been reduced from 47 to 29. One presbytery (that of Pittsburg), a few years ago the largest in the body, has now only one pastor. All the former missionaries have suspended their relations with the Synod. There are only three licentiates. Of the 69 congregations reported, only 24 have pastors; and of the vacancies about one-third are fictitious, several having no members at all.

—At the late meeting of the Presbytery of Wisconsin, the name of the Verona congregation was ordered to be put on the roll of Presbytery's congregations. They were formerly in connection with the Old School Presbyterian Church. The number of the membership of this congregation was not known at the time of their admission. It was supposed to be about seventy-five. They have just completed a very neat parsonage, and consider themselves able to support a pastor. They are located about ten miles from Madison, the capital of the State, and their country is one that yields the good things of life abundantly.

METHODIST.

—The report of the committee appointed to investigate the irregularities of the Methodist Book Concern fails to give satisfaction. It is severely criticized by both the secular and the religious press. One prominent daily makes this severe comment:—"They were placed in a position of trust and confidence, and it was not their business to shield delinquents, or to make themselves the means of condoning the offences that had been committed. By being weak enough to suppose that a carefully 'doctored' report would prevent scandal, they have only made matters ten times worse than they were before, confirmed the statements originally made, and forfeited the confidence of their own brethren and the general public."

BAPTIST.

—The Baptists of Massachusetts are declared by the Rev. Mr. Fitz, their Home Missionary, to have 117 of their ordained clergy unemployed in pastoral work and 63 churches lacking pastors.

—The Twenty-fifth Street Church of New York city have unanimously called the Rev. J. C. Lorimer, D. D., the earnest and successful pastor of the First Church of Albany, New York, to become their pastor.

—A Baptist paper says of the new Crozer Theological Institution of Pennsylvania, that it is obeying the apostolic injunction to covet earnestly the best gifts. Having taken Professor G. D. B. Pepper from Newton Seminary, it is now trying to secure Professor Hovey also.

—Nothing is more wonderful among Baptist missions, says the *National Baptist*, than the progress of the Baptist cause in Germany. Mr. Oncken and six others were baptized by Dr. Sears, at Hamburg, April 22, 1834. The next day these persons were organized into a church, and Mr. Oncken ordained pastor. From this beginning the movement has grown until now the principal statistics are:—Associations, 4; churches, 96; stations and out-stations, 1188; missionaries, 5; ministers and Bible colporteurs, about 250; church members, 17,088; Sunday Schools, 115, with about 3700 scholars.

—Rev. W. P. Hellings, of the Second Germantown Church, tendered his resignation of the pastorate of this church, to take effect November 1st, but the church refused to accept it. Upon due deliberation, however, he has declined to recall it. When he became pastor, in 1867, the church numbered 37 members, and it reported to the Association, at its last meeting in October, a membership of 136. The great majority of these additions were by baptism.

GERMAN REFORMED.

—A new church has just been organized at Clymer village, New York.

—A new church was organized in Bergen, on the 7th inst. It is called the Reformed Dutch Church of West End.

—The Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, of Indianapolis, has been called to be the pastor of the Middle Reformed Church of Brooklyn, New York.

—The Second Church of this city have called Rev. Isaac S. Hartley, of the Sixth Avenue Church, New York, as pastor. He has accepted the call, and enters upon his duties on the first of January. He succeeds Rev. T. De Witt Talmadge.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—A church of thirteen members was organized in South Vallejo, Cal., Nov. 15.

—A revival at Oberlin, Ohio, has resulted in the conversion of about one hundred and fifty students.

—The Olivet Church, of Milwaukee, Wis., two years old, have just completed a handsome house of worship, at a cost of $66,000.

—There are fourteen Congregational churches in Nebraska, the oldest of which was formed only four years since.

—Rev. A. D. Smith, D. D., president of Dartmouth College, is obliged to rest from labor for a time on account of a threatened disorder of the brain caused by overwork.

—The Rev. E. G. Beckwith, now Principal of the College School at Oakland, has been called to the pastorate of the Second Congregational Church of San Francisco.

—On the 23d ult., a Congregational church was formed near Greenville, Mich., two colonies of Danes, the members—eighty-five in number—having been confirmed as members of the Lutheran Church in Denmark. The intercourse between the council and the Danes was through an interpreter. A Mr. Matsen was ordained by the same council as pastor of the new church.

LUTHERAN.

—Of 2000 Lutheran ministers in this country only about 1500 are engaged as pastors.

—A Swedish Lutheran church was organized at Keokuk, Iowa, in September last.

—In New York city, on the 20th of October, a German Lutheran church of one hundred and fourteen members was organized.

—The secretary of the late fair in aid of the Orphans' Home, at Germantown, in this city, reports the receipts as $27,899·76, the expenses $2719·72, thus leaving a balance of $25,180·06, which was sufficient to liquidate the indebtedness of the institution.

—The bequest of Mrs. Sophia Neylin, of Lancaster, of $1000 to the Trinity Lutheran Church, and $10,000 to Zion's German Lutheran Church, of that city, is said to be void, not having been made at least a month before her decease, as required by the act of the Legislature relative to bequests for religious or charitable purposes.

—The new Zion German Lutheran Church in this city, is rapidly approaching completion, and when finished will be one of the finest church edifices in the city. It is located on Franklin street, between Race and Vine, opposite Franklin Square. It is a very large building, constructed of brown stone, and will cost over $100,000.

—The Indiana Lutherans have united in the formation of a "Central Synod." They have adopted the Augsburg Confession and Luther's Smaller Catechism as their articles of faith. The following sound resolution concludes the series which declares their religious views:—

Resolved, That as the Reformers in the formation of said Confession intended to present the pure teachings of God's word, therefore it is subordinate to God's word, and is only justly interpreted when explained by the infallible teachings of Christ and his apostles.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH OPERA.—J. REMINGTON FAIRLAMB'S "TREASURED TOKENS," at the CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, with a fine cast and large Orchestra and Chorus, under the direction of the composer. MATINEE (3 o'clock) WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15. Seats secured at Trumpler's Music Store. [12 10 4t*

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. TONIGHT (Saturday), DOUBLE BILL, THE GREAT SUCCESS. The universally praised drama of PATRICE, OR, THE WHITE LADY OF WICKLOW, with new scenery, novel effects, and fine cast. Patrice.....Miss LAURA KEENE Concluding with the screaming comedietta of TURNING THE TABLES, in which Messrs. VINING BOWERS, FRANK MORDAUNT, and others appear. Evening, doors open at 7. Commence at ½ to 8.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. COR. NINTH and WALNUT Streets.—Begins at ½ to 8. THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Dec. 11, Sixth Night of the renowned Artiste, MISS BATEMAN, in the New Brama, by Tom Taylor, written expressly for Miss Bateman, entitled MARY WARNER. Mary Warner.....Miss BATEMAN George Warner.....Mr. GEORGE JORDAN Milly Rigg.....Miss VIRGINIA FRANCIS In order to accommodate families, a PAUL PLAY MATINEE will be given THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ½ to 8. THE OVERLAND ROUTE. by Mrs. JOHN DREW and Company. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS. Tom Taylor's great Scenic Comedy, THE OVERLAND ROUTE, with every Scene New. Mrs. JOHN DREW appearing as.....Mrs. Sebright Aided by the Full Company. Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, OPEN THE YEAR ROUND. EVERY EVENING. Greatest Gymnast of the Age, RIZARELLI BROTHERS, Mad'lle LUPO-MILLER, BEALL, MISS EVA BRENT the Queen of Song; Mad'lle DE ROSA. AVENTURES DES GRISETTES, THE GREEK SLAVE, ETC. Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique) Confirmed Success and Increased Attraction. THIS EVENING and Continue Every Night. DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S Gigantic Minstrels and Burlesque Opera Troupe, introducing Another Immense New Programme. First Time—New Burlesque of—Thieves. First Week—Fascinating Four Graces. First Time—Green Room Scene. First Week—Robinson, Belle of Madrid. Admission, 50c. Parquet, 25c. Gallery, 25c.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut. THE FAMILY RESORT. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS, OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES EVERY EVENING. J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—WINTER TERM will begin MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870. Names of New Pupils should be entered BEFORE THE 15TH OF DECEMBER. There are a few vacancies which may be filled by making early application at the office. [12 1 14t No. 1024 WALNUT STREET.

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS SIGNOR BLITZ in his New Mysteries, assisted by his Son, THEODORE BLITZ. Evenings at 7½. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday at 3. MAGIC, VENTRILOQUISM, CANARIES, AND BURLESQUE MINSTRELS. Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. 11 11 tf

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

NATATORIUM HALL, BROAD STREET, below Walnut. SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO B. F. DUANE, X. T. K., who will appear in his NINETY MINUTES IN KWEER KOMPANY; OR, SONG AND CHIT-CHAT, WITH SKETCHES OF X-CENTRICK KARACTER! Professor ROBERTS, Pianist. Admission Kards, Fifty Cents. Doors Un Klosed at 7. Kommence at 8. 12 10 2t

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2½ o'clock. 10 18

ART GALLERIES.

C. F. HASELTINE'S Galleries of the Arts, No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

Christmas Presents, ENGLISH WATER COLORS, From 25 cents to $40 per box. PICTURES AND FRAMES Of every description, and every price, REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS. [11 10rp

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOUTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, above Chesnut. 5 1 3m

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET. Peremptory Sale at No. 717 N. Twentieth street. RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE, HANDSOME ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS, VENETIAN, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC. On Monday Morning, Dec. 13th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 717 N. Twentieth street, below Prune street, the entire furniture, comprising handsome walnut parlor furniture, covered with hair cloth; walnut bouquet table, marble top; walnut extension table; suit elegant rosewood chamber furniture, three pieces; walnut and cottage furniture; fine hair mattresses; refrigerator; cooking utensils, etc. Previous to the sale of furniture will be sold the three-story brick residence, with three-story double back buildings; lot 18 feet by 103 feet 10 inches. Has all the modern improvements. May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. 12 10 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS. Tuesday, Dec. 14, at the Exchange. BEACH STREET, Eighteenth ward—Three-story Brick Dwelling. HUTCHINSON STREET, south of Master—Two three-story Brick Dwellings. CHESTER COUNTY—Valuable property known as the Franklin House and 16 acres of Land. TWENTY-THIRD STREET, No. 826, (North)—Three-story Brick Dwelling. TWENTY-FIRST AND CHERRY, N. E. corner—Valuable Lot. COATES STREET, No. 2218—Modern Dwelling. WALLACE STREET, No. 2215—Modern Dwelling. FIFTH AND LOCUST, S. W. corner—Business Stand. SUMMER STREET, No. 2122—Business Stand. SHARSWOOD STREET, east of Twenty-fourth—Two three-story Brick Dwellings. STEWARD STREET, east of Twenty-fourth—Two two-story Brick Dwellings. SPRUCE STREET, No. 1616—Modern four-story Brick Residence. FORTY-FOURTH STREET, north of Eadline—Brick Cottage. ENTERPRISE STREET, Nos. 519 and 521—Two two-story Brick Dwellings. FIFTH STREET, No. 2213, (North)—Brick Dwelling. GROUND RENTS, $42 and $250. 5 shares Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. 14 shares Kittanning Coal Co. 167 shares Coal Ridge Improvement and Coal Co. 65 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad and Coal Co. 100 shares Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Co. 250 shares McKean and Elk Land and Improvement Co. 12 shares Philada. and West Chester Turnpike Co. 2 shares Garrettford Plank Road Co. 1 share Delaware County Turnpike Co. 10 shares Darby Turnpike or Plank Road Co. 100 shares Allegheny Railroad and Coal Co. 100 shares Tarr Farm Oil Co. 200 shares Union Petroleum Co. 355 shares Beaver Valley Oil Co. $13,000 Schuylkill Navigation Boat and Car Loan. $2250 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Convertible Loan. 22 shares Coal Ridge Improvement and Coal, preferred. $600 Coal Ridge Improvement and Coal Co. Loan. $2000 Philada. and Erie Railroad Loan, 6 per cent. $1000 Sunbury and Erie Railroad Loan, 7 per cent. $550 Allegheny Railroad and Coal Co. Loan, 8 per cent. 53 shares Girard Life Ins. Annuity and Trust Co. 27 shares Southwark National Bank. 100 shares Central Transportation Co. 10 shares American Hot Cast Porcelain Co., full paid. $5400 Belvidere and Delaware Railroad 3d mortgage. 21 shares Reliance Ins. Co. 5 shares Academy of Music. 6 shares Bank of North America. 30 shares National Bank of the Republic. 20 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co. 10,000 shares Walnut Bend and Black Diamond Oil Co. 25 shares Morris Canal Consolidated, common. 75 shares Lehigh Navigation Co. 12 10 3t Lot 372, sec. D, Monument Cemetery. 100 shares Catawissa Railroad Co., common. 100 shares Schuylkill Navigation, common. 8 shares Kensington and New Jersey Ferry Co. 340 shares Amygdaloid Mining Co. 70 shares William Butcher Steel Works. Catalogues now ready.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co. LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS. On Monday Morning, Dec. 13, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. ALSO, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES, Sale of an entire stock of a Jobber, including the lease, good-will, and fixtures of store No. 305 Market street. 12 7 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC., On Tuesday Morning, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 8 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. On Thursday Morning, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 10 5t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. On Friday Morning, December 17, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 12 11 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor. EXTENSIVE PEREMPTORY SALE OF A. S. ROBINSON'S COLLECTION OF THE FINE ARTS. VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, FINE FOREIGN ENGRAVINGS, ELEGANT DRESDEN ENAMELS, IN HANDSOME FRAMES. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, December 15, 16, and 17, at 11 o'clock, at Robinson's Gallery, No. 910 Chesnut street, by catalogue, the entire very large and valuable collections of the fine arts, comprising 400 pictures, and including paintings by such artists as Brochart, of Paris; Bodington, London; Wilson, Glasgow; Hoffer and Schultze, Dusseldorf; Danke, of Munich; Bonfield, Richards, Moran, and others, of America; fine foreign engravings; elegant Dresden enamels; painted photographs, etc. Each picture is framed in an elegant gold gilt or walnut frame. [12 10 6t The collection will be on free exhibition until sale.

AMERICAN ARTISTS' LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Dec. 16, 17, 18, and 19, At the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, a large and valuable collection of Modern Oil Paintings. Among the artists represented are Paul Ritter, George Y. Hartwick, Hart, Coates, Stonefield, Lotichious, Van Ney, and others equally celebrated. The Pictures are all mounted in elegant gold-gilt frames. The collection will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., and on the days of sale. 12 8 10t

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE. At the Philadelphia Exchange, Third and Walnut streets, on Monday, December 20, at 12 o'clock M. Executor's Peremptory Sale—Estate of Ann Murphy, deceased—STORE and DWELLING, S. E. corner of Ridge road and Green street. DWELLING, No. 519 Chippewa street, south of Lombard, west of Twenty-sixth street. [12 7 5t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street. Household Furniture and Merchandise of every description received for consignment. Personal attention given to sales at dwellings. [11 24 ½ Sale at No. 604 Buttonwood street. MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO, ELEGANT PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, SUPERIOR BRUSSELS CARPETS, FINE HAIR MATTRESSES, LACE CURTAINS, OIL PAINTINGS, ETC. On Tuesday Morning, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold without reserve (the owner leaving the city), the entire furniture of dwelling No. 604 Buttonwood street, comprising in part, a very fine piano, elegant plush parlor suit, handsome walnut chamber and marble-top cottage suits; lounge, easy and fancy chairs, best quality hair mattresses and bedding, extension tables, lace curtains and cornices, oil paintings, chamber, hall, and stair carpets; rugs, kitchen and parlor stoves, dining-room and kitchen furniture, queensware and kitchen utensils, handsome oil paintings, together with a large quantity of articles usually found in a first-class dwelling. NOTE.—The attention of our readers is called to the above sale, the articles having been in use but a few months. N. B.—House to rent; immediate possession. Inquire of Auctioneer. 12 10 3t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF PARIS HOLIDAY GOODS, Also, A STOCK OF HOSIERY AND NOTIONS, On Monday, December 13. [12 10 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street. LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC., On Monday Morning, Dec. 13, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of ladies', misses', and children's city-made goods, to which we invite the attention of the trade. 12 10 2t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS. CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24 ½ No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

FURS! FURS! FURS! ELEVENTH TRADE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED FURS, CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH ROBES, AFGHANS, ETC. Comprising 1060 lots, by catalogue, in large variety and elegant quality, on Thursday morning, Dec. 16th, commencing at 10 o'clock. 12 11 4t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by WILLIAM H. WISTAR, lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends. MORRIS, TASKER & CO. Nov. 19, 1869.

WISTAR & SOULTON, No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET. HEATING BY STEAM OR HOT WATER. PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER. LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 10 22 3m5p

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.'S STOCK OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, ETC., Must be Sold Off by the Fifteenth of January.

Homer, Colladay & Co. Crape Poplin Only 25c., Worth 50.

Homer, Colladay & Co. Roubaix Poplins, Only 25c. Worth 50.

Homer, Colladay & Co. Double Fold. Heavy Corded Mohairs in Fashionable Dark Shades. 37c., Worth $1·00.

Homer, Colladay & Co. Triko Poplins For Walking Suits, Only 50c.

Homer, Colladay & Co. Best Quality Serges For Walking Suits, Only 45c.

Homer, Colladay & Co. Silk Epinglines, Only 75c., Worth $1·50.

Homer, Colladay & Co. Fine Empress Cloths in all the New Colors. 56c.

Homer, Colladay & Co. Best Quality Green and Blue Plaids Imported. Only 87½c

Homer, Colladay & Co. Black Silks, Best Lyons Make, $1·50, worth $2·50.

Homer, Colladay & Co. Black Silks. Best Lyons Make, $2·00, worth $2·75.

Homer, Colladay & Co. Black Silks, Best Lyons Make, $2·25, worth $3·00.

Homer, Colladay & Co Black Silks, Best Lyons Make, $2·50, worth $3·25.

Homer, Colladay & Co. Hosiery of all Kinds, from 25 to 33 less than before.

Homer, Colladay & Co. Linen Housekeeping Goods, An immense Stock, At 25 to 33⅓ Less.

Homer, Colladay & Co. Lyons Silk Velvets, All Widths, At Large Concessions.

Homer, Colladay & Co. Mourning Goods In Infinite Variety, Lower than since the War.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO. CLOAK DEPARTMENT. In this department we have made an entire revision of the Prices of our Cloths, Astrachans, Cloaks, Suits, and Velvets, and the greatest bargains are now offered to purchasers. Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET, 12 4 SMWf4t PHILADELPHIA.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The counsel for Dr. Schoeppe has applied to Chief Justice Thompson for a writ of error to the Supreme Court, that the testimony in his case may be reviewed. Attorney-General Brewster, while of opinion that no error had been committed by the Court which tried him, thinks the cause of justice requires that he should have an opportunity of being heard, and therefore consents to the issuing of the writ, returnable on the first Monday of January, 1870.

—The Coroner was notified last evening to hold an inquest in the case of William Chambers, aged sixty years, who died from injuries received in the afternoon at the rolling-mill in Canal street, above Laurel,

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 123¼.

—Hog cholera is raging in Cincinnati.

—Mr. Ingersoll had again to withdraw his Greenback issue bill yesterday.

—Mr. Seward arrived in Mexico City on the 15th ult., and met with a grand reception.

—Hugh Carmichael was murdered at Scranton last evening by his brother-in-law, William Crawford.

—Michael Cann was shot and instantly killed in Baltimore yesterday by James H. Galloway, his partner.

—Last season was a disastrous one for the Gloucester, Mass., fishermen. They lost sixteen vessels and fifty-six men.

—Damage to the extent of $100,000 was done to buildings connected with the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, by fire, yesterday.

—Samuel Dryden, believed to have been concerned in the murder of the Cox family, near Kingsville, Mo., was shot dead on his farm on Wednesday night.

—A portion of the securities stolen from the Dutchess County Insurance Company, New York, have been recovered, and a man arrested on suspicion of being one of the thieves.

—The Spanish gunboats have been released instructions having been forwarded to District Attorney Pierrepont from Washington not to proceed any further in the matter.

—The robbers of the Gallatin (Mo.) Bank and murderers of Mr. Streets have not yet been captured, though several parties are in pursuit. Their booty only amounted to five dollars.

—Two men entered the office of the Treasurer of Tama county, Iowa, on Thursday evening, stabbed that official so that he will probably die, and made off with $8000 in money.

Foreign Affairs.

—An insurrection has broken out in Sierra Puebla, Mexico.

—The French official "Yellow Book" has just been published.

—The Duke of Saldanha refuses to go to Paris as Ambassador from Portugal.

—It is confidently believed in Madrid that President Grant intends to seize Cuba.

—An incendiary proclamation sent from New York has been very extensively circulated in Havana.

—An Edinburgh paper gives currency to a report that Lord Clarendon will soon reopen the Alabama negotiations.

—Mr. Burlingame has received information of the ratification of the treaty effected by him between the United States and China.

—General Cespedes calls upon all true Cubans to destroy their tobacco and sugar crops, to deprive the Spaniards of the means of revenue.

—General Goicouria is demanding, by letter, large sums of money from citizens of Havana, requesting that remittances be made through the American Consul at Nassau.

—Forcade's impeachment was demanded in the French Corps Legislatif yesterday. The demand was followed by scenes of unprecedented violence, and the Chamber had to adjourn.

THE MASTODON.

Very Latest Intelligence from the Wheaton Bone-yard—The Head of the Monster Still Under Ground.

From the Chicago Tribune, Dec. 9.

Things have not changed much at the Wheaton bone-yard since Saturday. The hole is there still, and is a little larger than before. On Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock, twelve men went to work to pump and bale out the water, and so great was the quantity in the hole that it took them until noon to empty it so that they could go to work with their shovels. During the day two pieces of ribs and a number of vertebræ bones were found south of the place where the principal bones lay. Night put a stop to their labors, so they rested on their oars, or rather on their shovels, until the following morning, which was Sunday. Although it was the Sabbath, they went vigorously to work, and worked hard all day. It was in vain. No mastodon greeted their eyes, not even a single bone of the ancient brute. Some persons ascribe the failure to the violation of the Sabbath, and think it was merited.

Work was again resumed on Monday morning, and probing-irons were used to search for the head, in the place where the head ought to be. These iron search-warrants were inserted all over the soil supposed to cover the head, and finally their progress towards China was impeded by some hard substance. The diggers were delighted, and anticipated the appearance of the long-lost skull with feverish anxiety. They dug with a vengeance, and at last came to it—not to the head, but to the stump of a tree. Some of the diggers at once jumped to the conclusion that the animal had a wooden head. There were no grounds for such an assertion; it was a libel upon the fair fame and intellectual capacity of the ancient settler, and had no foundation but in the excited brain of the gentleman who originated the brilliant idea.

There was no gainsaying the fact that there was timber there. Mr. Jayne was not in the lumber business, however, and being greatly discouraged and somewhat disgusted because the head did not come to time as expected, he told the boys to go home, and he followed suit. He has remained there more or less ever since, cogitating upon the uncertainty of coming across mastodon heads when wanted. He ought to put the case in the hands of the Chicago detectives, so that the defaulting head may be brought to light.

It would be very interesting to speculate on the whereabouts of that head. What became of it? where is it? and how did it come there? Was it divorced from the body some time before the animal's death? Perhaps so, and perhaps there was a hill there at the time, and perhaps it rolled half a mile away from the place where the body dropped and took up its abode. Possibly it is under the timber. Possibly two or three trees fell upon the animal, knocked it down and covered it where it fell. Mr. Jayne should go deeper than the timber. He does not know what is down there, nor anybody else. It is worth finding out.

There seems to be a large quantity of lumber under the soil. Some persons, who profess to be competent judges of lumber, pronounced it to be maple, while others, possessing an equal amount of knowledge and experience, insisted that it was cedar. It may be, and it may not be. The wood is wet and soft, and useless for any purpose except to place beside the bones in a museum, as an extra attraction.

That brings us back to the bones themselves. They still reside temporarily at Wheaton, in a hall over a store, where the curious and the scientific, and anybody else who wishes to squander a quarter of a dollar, can gaze upon their curious shapes, and speculate upon the remoteness of their antiquity. There is a dollar's worth in the sight, to say nothing of the privilege of indulging in the associations which force themselves upon the mind when in the presence of these imperial remains.

Their value is still a matter of dispute, and the good folks of Wheaton and the surrounding country differ widely in their estimates. Some would not accept them as a gift, while others place their price as high as $180,000 only. Mr. Jayne says that if he is offered that amount he will part with his old neighbors, and might possibly throw in his farm by way of boot. He avows his determination to get the head, if it takes him all winter and the forepart of spring. He longs for that head as Saul longed for the head of David, or the Philistines for that of Samson. It is to be hoped that he will get it.

EGYPT.

The Viceroy Accepts the Turkish Ultimatum—The Imperial Conditions.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The Viceroy of Egypt has yielded to the ultimatum of the Sultan and accepted all the conditions it imposes.

To-day we submit to our readers the text of the Sultan's ultimatum. Previous to its reception the Viceroy wrote to the Grand Vizier of Turkey a note, in which he said:—

Fully sensible of the successive favors he has received from the Sultan, he has always regulated his conduct according to the will and orders of his Majesty. The withdrawal of the Egyptian troops from Candia took place, he declares, because of the great expense, which Egypt could not support, and as the result of an understanding previously come to with the Porte. If he addressed invitations to a few foreign sovereigns to attend the opening of the Suez Canal, it was only in virtue of the high position which he fills under the gracious auspices of the Sultan, and the reception which he met with at the European courts was similarly due to the benevolent favor with which his Majesty has designed to honor him. As to his alleged disrespect towards the ambassadors of his Majesty during his recent tour, he entirely disclaims having been wanting in proper consideration to their Excellencies. The mission of Nubar Pasha is neither a new incident nor unknown to the Porte, which even furnished that personage with letters of introduction when he first set out. The development of Egyptian commerce and the settlement of a large number of foreigners in the country have led to frequent litigious disputes, and the object of Nubar's mission was merely to effect some modifications in the faulty system of jurisdiction now in force within the limits of the privileges accorded to Egypt by its gracious sovereign. Replying to the charge of having squandered the revenues of the country, his Highness compares the present situation of Egypt with that in which he found it on his accession to power, and argues that the result shows a sensible progress in all directions. He instances the creation of an assembly of native delegates to control the revenue and expenditure, and to supervise the administration; of the numerous schools which have been founded; and of the youths whom he has sent to Europe to be perfected in the sciences, in literature, in arts, and industry. As to agriculture, this, he affirms, has prospered greatly; 320,000 feddans of previously untilled ground have been brought under culture. The settlement of foreigners in the country, even so far south as the Soudan, and the increased activity in the old and new ports, all combine to show the progress which trade and agriculture have made, as also the general security for life and property which exists under his rule. Further, of the heavy debts bequeathed to him by Said Pacha, the difficulties which have been occasioned by the payment of so many indemnities, the cost of constructing railways and telegraph lines, and the great outlay occasioned by the Suez Canal—if all these be considered, and if it be borne in mind at the same time that the charges of administration (salaries, etc., included) are regularly paid, it must be admitted that the finances are carefully managed, and that the population is not overburdened with taxes. As to the increase of the armament, he merely wished to keep this abreast of modern inventions, and the cost of doing this is well justified by his sincere desire to be in a position to prove useful to the empire—as his conduct during the Cretan revolt clearly proved. In conclusion, his Highness expresses the hope that these frank explanations will remove from the mind of the Sultan the unfavorable impression produced by wholly unjust accusations.

To this the Sultan replied by the despatch in the month of September last of the ultimatum which has just been accepted by the Viceroy. It reads thus:—

First. That the effective of the Egyptian army shall be reduced to the limits fixed by the firman of 1866, and that the uniform of the troops shall be in exact conformity with those of the Turkish army.

Second. That the breech-loaders ordered in Europe, or which have already been delivered in Egypt, as also all the iron-clads and vessels of war, shall be sold or ceded to the Porte at their cost price.

Third. That the Egyptian budgets shall be submitted yearly for the approval of the Sultan.

Fourth. That no negotiations whatever shall be carried on by the Viceroy with the European powers, except through the Ambassadors of the Porte.

Fifth. That the Khedive shall contract no further loan without a special firman from the Sultan.

Sixth. That *Tanzimat* shall receive its complete application and execution in Egypt; and

Seventh. That his Highness shall reduce the taxes to the figure at which they stood upon his accession to power.

The terms of this ultimatum, with urgent advice to accept them, were telegraphed to the Viceroy by M. Bouree, the French Minister in Turkey, even before Talaat Pacha had left Constantinople with the text of the document.

SAVONAROLA.

A Monument in Florence to the Great Papal Antagonist.

We have had translated for THE TELEGRAPH the following programme of an influential committee formed recently in Florence for the erection of a monument to Savonarola:—

"The 23d of May, 1498, burned in the flames which priestly wrath enkindled Jerome Savonarola, the great reformer whom the Florentines revered as a father, loved as a son; and yet they *let* him burn: for Rome then had the power to so brutalize the people as to make them accomplices in their own greatest wrongs.

"Noble Florence respected, perhaps applauded, the judgment given by a Robber-Poisoner-Pontiff, declaring faithless to the law of Christ the austere monk of the cell at San Marco, and his ashes were scattered to the winds, and after four centuries there is yet wanting a stone to prove him remembered who so loved his country and died for it.

"Since tyrannies are all united, it is not without reason that despotic crowns have been made to sustain, surrounding it, the tiara of the King-Priest. When the poor friar spoke of political liberty, he called forth the thunders of the Church of Rome.

"Now that Italy, risen to a free life, has its crown not a theocratic gift, but of the sovereignty of the people, the ingratitude would be inexcusable if it raised no monument to Savonarola.

"Nor for this cause alone. The Papacy, weakened by the blows of progress, its eternal enemy, in its fortress of Rome makes ready new arms to combat it, and with a pseudo Œcumenic Council protests against its own defeat. It is our duty to affirm against it our conquest—to protest against the attempts it is making against our rights.

"It has seemed to many citizens in full harmony with such protest to honor the memory of the martyr of the Piazza della Signoria, who dared among the first, opposing Christ to the Pope, to hope for reforms from Rome. If Rome gave Savonarola to death for his doctrines, he is certainly foolish who believes conciliation possible between the Papacy and liberty.

"Those who meet in Rome to represent the Church have it for their mission to restore its prestige. Remembering past consequences, we will contribute to avoid them for the future.

"The ecclesiastical magnates will burn incense to him who gave a Peter Arbues a place among the saints of God. If the Jesuits revere the slaughterers—the people the victims—the world will say which is the more worthy of the two to possess the capital of Italy.

"We have, therefore, founded a national association for the erection of a monument to Savonarola. A committee has been elected who have chosen General Garibaldi as their President, himself a living protest against the Rome of the Popes.

"Our plan is, on the very day when the council is opened at Rome to celebrate in Florence the laying of the corner-stone of such a monument. * * * We hope for the co-operation of Italians more especially, but in general of such as see in Papal Rome an enemy, and in its pretexts a menace that all humanity condemns."

HAVE OPENED THIS DAY AN IMMENSE INVOICE OF

ENGLISH WARES.

Waiters, Trays, Cake Stands, Pickles, Flower Holders, Fruit Stands, Castors, Assiette Montee.

ALSO,

50 dozen Pocket Books

AND

PURSES,

AT

CLARK & BIDDLE'S,

1124 CHESNUT STREET,

12 10 2t PHILADELPHIA.

GRAPES.

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES.

650 KEGS

In Beautiful Clusters,

AT 40 CENTS PER POUND.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

11 29 tf PHILADELPHIA.

LUSCIOUS WHITE GRAPES,

IN 25 POUND KEGS,

Nicely packed in cork cuttings, so that persons can keep them for use all winter.

SOLD AT A MODERATE PRICE BY THE KEG,

BY

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

No. 1204 CHESNUT STREET,

11 4 thstuthmöp PHILADELPHIA.

FURS.

1107 CHESNUT STREET.

MUFFS GIVEN AWAY!

We are giving away

Fine Black Astrachan Muffs

FREE OF COST, and retailing the finest FURS AND ROBES

In the city at WHOLESALE PRICES.

M. MARTIN & CO.,

12 11 1mrp No. 1107 CHESNUT Street.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

TYNDALE, MITCHELL & WOLF,

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China,

Glass, and

Fancy Goods.

Special Attractions in Holiday Goods.

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FOR HOLIDAY GOODS

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NEWMAN'S

NEW STORE,

No. 48 N. EIGHTH STREET.

NEW STORE,

NEW GOODS,

LOW PRICES.

Just opened a large lot of

FINE JARDINIERES AND CARD RECEIVERS,

Which we sell for LESS THAN GOLD COST of Importation at

NEWMAN'S NEW STORE,

No. 48 N. EIGHTH Street.

BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERED LINEN SETS, COLLARS, CUFFS, LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, HEMSTITCHED, CORDED, AND TUCKED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, THREAD, VAL. AND POINT LACE COLLARS, AT

NEWMAN'S NEW STORE,

48 N. EIGHTH Street.

WRITING DESKS,

WORK BOXES,

SATCHEL PORTMONNAIES,

IN GREAT VARIETY AT

NEWMAN'S,

No. 48 N. EIGHTH Street.

1t PHILADELPHIA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

We would call attention to our large assortment of

French Bronzes,

Flexible Stands,

WITH FANCY MILK SHADES.

Taper Lamps,

Porcelain Lanterns,

And many other articles that would be suitable presents combining beauty with utility.

Miskey, Merrill & Thackara,

No. 718 CHESNUT STREET,

12 4 stuthl0t PHILADELPHIA.

1004 ARCH STREET. 1004

GRIFFITH & PAGE.

HOLIDAY LIST.

CARVED WOOD,

BRONZES,

PLATED WARE,

TEA TRAYS,

CUTLERY,

French and German Fancy Goods.

12 1 wsm11t

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.

Being determined to adapt ourselves to the wants of the times, and not to be outdone by any one, we have, in addition to our

LARGE STOCK OF FINE FANCY GOODS,

Opened a

25 CENT, 50 CENT, 75 CENT, AND $1

Department, in which will be found an elegant variety to select from, consisting in part of fine French Jardinieres, rich China and Bohemian vases, Toilet Sets, Smoking Sets, Card Receivers, Writing Desks, Inkstands, Glove, Handkerchief, and Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Satchels, Pocket-Books, Cigar Cases, Wax Dolls, Ladies' Ready-made Undergarments, Embroidered and Lace Handkerchiefs, Embroidered and Lace Collars and Sets, together with many novelties in Fancy and Useful Articles, especially adapted for the Coming Holidays.

ALL OF WHICH WE GUARANTEE TO SELL CHEAPER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE IN THE CITY.

ARNOLD'S,

No. 46 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

P. S.—Store open every evening. 1t

W. C. PERRY,

No. 728 ARCH STREET,

Respectfully invites attention to his large and varied assortment of

Fine French and English Stationery

AND

Fancy Goods

SUITED TO THE PRESENT SEASON.

A beautiful assortment of FOREIGN CHROMOS just received. 12 9 th2t

FOR SALE.

HANDSOME NEW DWELLING, WEST Spruce Street, No. 2107, four-story (French roof), well built, for owner's use.

This is just the kind of a residence many want, being roomy and not extra large.

Terms will be made accommodating to purchaser.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

12 11 SIXTH and MARKET.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE residence, with coach house, No. 1507 Spruce street. Furniture now and will be included, if wished.

Apply to J. NORRIS ROBINSON, at Drexel & Co.'s, No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 11 4tf

FREDERICK SYLVESTER,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

No. 208 South FOURTH Street,

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TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bonnett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address

THOMAS S. FLETCHER,

12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

MARKET STREET STORE TO RENT—Northeast corner of Fifth and Market streets. Apply at No. 304 WALNUT Street. 12 9 3t*

DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT REMEDIES

WILL NOT ONLY

CURE CONSUMPTION,

BUT THEY WILL PREVENT IT.

When I assert that Consumption can be cured, I mean precisely what I say. It would be superlative folly on my part to argue that a lung once totally destroyed could be restored again. To do this would require powers equal to those by which miracles were performed. I assume no such untenable ground, but I do boldly declare that many of the cases of Consumption pronounced hopeless and incurable by the faculty can be, as mine was—cured. In the course of many years, over a very extended practice, I have frequently had opportunities of verifying the truthfulness of this assertion.

Patients have applied to me for relief when physicians and friends had abandoned all hope, and though not always successful, it has been my fortunate lot to rescue many such from what appeared to be inevitable death.

Patients have been brought to me who were afflicted with violent racking coughs, heavy and exhausting night-sweats, chills that crept over the body and enervated it, and depressed the mental faculties; with frames that were emaciated and weakened down almost to absolute prostration; with cheeks on which the hectic fever was always visible; with digestive organs impaired, and unable to perform their natural functions properly; with loss of appetite and voice, all unfailingly indicating the presence of deep-seated wasting disease. Persons thus afflicted, and pronounced by their medical advisers to be in the last hopeless stage of Consumption, as indeed they were, have sought my counsel and my remedies. They were pitiable sights, enough to awaken the deepest sympathies of all who saw them.

Friends regarded them with mournful solicitude, and the stranger as he passed them would involuntarily exclaim:—"Alas! poor creature, he is not long for this world." For such far gone patients I have frequently been called upon to prescribe. When all other so-called remedies had failed to check the onward march of the fell destroyer, than SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP were called for, and it is a heartfelt satisfaction to me to know that their help was not always sought in vain. If there be those who have doubts in regard to these statements, let them read the convincing testimonials in my *new pamphlet for* 1870, just published, and furnished without charge to all who make application for it. In those testimonials will be found the convincing statements of prominent ladies and gentlemen who, when all other medicines had failed to prove efficacious, had

THE COURAGE

to try Schenck's remedies, and whose faith and courage were rewarded by a

PERMANENT CURE.

Some of these desperate cases, it is true, were not cured, but they were those who applied for help when human help was unavailing, and nothing short of a miracle could have wrested them from the grasp of death. Read the

UNANSWERABLE TESTIMONY

of T. S. Sheldon, of New York, page 23 of my new pamphlet; of Mrs. Lanning, of Philadelphia, on same page; and of Mrs. Charles Hall, of New York, on the succeeding page, as well as the many others that precede and follow them, and then ask yourself whether

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED,

or whether, as so many prominent medical men have boldly declared, it is incurable?

Reader, let the fact be indelibly impressed upon your mind that Consumption is

AN INSIDIOUS DISEASE.

It does not attack the system openly and boldly, but makes its advances by stealthy and insidious, but none the less certain, steps. Having

SELECTED ITS VICTIM,

it pursues him with relentless hostility to the grave, unless such remedies are resorted to as will serve to check its destructive career. How few there are who can be made to believe that they are consumptive until racking cough, prostrating hemorrhages, emaciated frame, hectic cheeks, wasted strength, lost appetite, and clammy night sweats declare by tokens too plain to be misunderstood that Consumption has laid fast hold and secured a firm foothold, which it is determined to maintain to the last gasp of the unhappy sufferer! Its approaches are quiet and almost imperceptible; but they are steady and sure, notwithstanding. Step by step it makes its fell way into the system, and it is only when it has secured full and complete possession that, throwing off its disguises, it presents itself in all its

FEARFUL TRUTHFULNESS.

If people would but for a moment reflect—if they would but endeavor to obtain a more thorough knowledge of their own physical system, and would pay close attention to its wants and requirements, how much less fearful and extensive would be the prevalence of

PULMONARY DISEASE!

But the majority of people will not give this important subject more than a mere passing thought, and sometimes even not that. "KNOW THYSELF" is an ancient axiom which should be deeply impressed upon every man and woman's heart, not merely in regard to the spiritual but to the physical nature also. How few there are, comparatively speaking, who have anything like a proper conception of either, and yet how vitally important it is that we should be familiar with both! Occasionally an individual is met with who has studied the wonderful construction of the human body, and who is familiar with not merely the location of the various organs, but with their functions also. Such persons, unless they are absolutely indifferent to their health and happiness, give heed to the warnings that nature gives. The short, hacking cough, one of the positive

PRECURSORS OF CONSUMPTION

instead of being regarded as a matter of trivial importance, becomes with them a subject of serious concern. They contrast its characteristics with those of the cough that results from a slight or even a severe cold, and their familiarity with the subject enables them to detect the marked difference, and unless they are reckless of the sad consequences, they at once

SEEK FOR A REMEDY,

and where this is done, as it always should be, in the incipient stages of Consumption, promptly and judiciously, the evil is almost certain to be averted. This should be the course pursued by those who have

NATURALLY WEAK BREASTS,

who are liable, as people say, "To take cold easily," and whose physical conformation indicates a tendency to

PULMONARY DISEASE.

Were this matter attended to as it should be, nine-tenths of the cases of consumption would be obviated, and this scourge of the American people be shorn of its terrors.

ATTEND TO THAT COUGH,

and note its progress. If it is dry and hacking, if the secretions of the mouth and throat are partially suspended, and the mucous membrane becomes swollen, its color redder than natural, and its sensibilities partially deadened, it is time to adopt precautions for its removal. As the cough progresses in severity, if there is a tendency to chilliness, and generally more or less fever, difficulty of breathing, a painful sense of oppression on the chest, continuous thirst, and a light coating of the tongue, rest assured of the fact that you

HAVE NO TIME TO LOSE.

When such a cough sets in, let it be your first object to remove it. Do not permit it to continue its course unchecked. You may recover without the use of medicines, but in this country the chances are that you will not, and this apparently trifling cough may carry you

TO THE GRAVE.

In such cases those who will can always find a safe and sure remedy. Use *Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup* regularly in moderate doses, and a box of *Schenck's Mandrake Liver Pills* in connection with the Syrup. Use the Pills freely, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred

THE COUGH WILL BE REMOVED.

Hundreds and thousands have tried these remedies and to-day are living, healthy witnesses of their efficacy. Columns could be filled with testimonials of

THE WONDERFUL CURES

performed by them. But this would be unnecessary. Be advised in time, and see to it that the golden opportunity is not frittered away, and that the disease which is annually sweeping thousands to a

PREMATURE GRAVE

does not obtain such a foothold as will render its eradication almost or absolutely an impossibility. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." A cough that is fully removed by the use of *Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup* and *Schenck's Mandrake Liver Pills* will not, unless the individual is totally reckless and indifferent to his or her health, ever return, or at least not speedily, for the reason that the action of these thoroughly-tested medicines leaves the system in a condition which almost

BIDS DEFIANCE TO DISEASE.

They fortify it by bringing the stomach and liver into such a perfectly healthy condition that the attacks of disease become powerless. Such are their peculiar merits, and it is upon these merits they are offered to those who are suffering from incipient pulmonary attacks. Try them, and satisfy yourselves. Thousands have done so before you, and thousands are doing so to-day.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

ARE OPENING

European Novelties,

Bridal Silver Wares

Diamonds,

Choice Gems of Art,

10 20 thatuzp IN BRONZE.

BEING DESIROUS OF REDUCING STOCK,

I have concluded to offer

A VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

At lower prices than the same quality can be bought for elsewhere.

Now is the time to buy, in anticipation of the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Fine Watches and Chains,

Sleeve Buttons and Studs,

Amethyst Studs,

Engagement Rings, Etc.,

Diamond Rings and Studs.

Compare prices, and satisfy yourself.

JOHN C. KELLEY'S

WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE,

No. 33 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

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HOLIDAY PRESENTS

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Fine Watches,

Gold Jewelry,

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French and German Clocks,

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

C. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

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C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

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MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

Fine Watches.

Just received, a lot of very superior Watches, on commission, that must be closed out by the first of the year. They have been made to order by one of the finest makers in Geneva; warranted equal to the Jurgenson or Frodsham in every respect.

ISAAC DIXON,

12 11 10t* No. 120 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

WM. D. ROGERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT St.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

WHISKY.

The Case of Assistant Assessor Moret —Close of the Government's Testimony—The Defense —Detective Brooks Contradicted.

The case of B. F. Moret, charged with misdemeanor while Assistant Assessor of the Eighth district, was continued this morning. At the session yesterday afternoon, Detective Brooks and Tobias Barto gave in their testimony, and underwent a rigid cross-examination. The testimony to-day was as follows:—

Jacob Hoffman sworn.—I am a member of the bar at Reading, and have been for 35 years in Reading; I was the senior counsel for Colonel Alexander on his trial; I remember Mr. Brooks was examined as a witness; I remember substantially his testimony; I took close notice of it and no notes; Mr. Brooks did not then advert to the fact of the existence of a key-hole in the door separating the parlor from the private office of Mr. Yoder; he did not on that occasion say anything about a box in the cellar nor make any allusion to it; Mr. Brooks stated he had accompanied Mr. Keller from Mr. Tutton's house after nine o'clock at night on the 24th of June, and remained over night with Keller and the next day; he examined the room which had the pipe hole in, according to a pre-arrangement which was made at Tutton's house; that he took breakfast at Keller's and expected Moret that morning; after breakfast, he went out into the office in the rear of the liquor store; Mr. Keller was at the front door in the street, and from where he (Brooks) was he had clear view of the store; at half-past 8 o'clock a person came up to Keller, but he was too far off to hear what words passed; then Mr. Keller turned around and the person followed him; he (Brooks) slipped into the parlor quickly and locked himself in, according to a pre-arrangement; that immediately after being in the parlor he heard Mr. Keller say "Good morning, Mr. Moret," and the person replied "Good morning"; a few words then passed which he could not distinguish; Mr. Keller came into the back of the house, by way of the yard, and he (Mr. Brooks) slipped into the cellar; he then sat on a chair, and pulling out his memorandum book took down notes of the conversation; from the position which he occupied his left ear was upon or in the pipe-hole; he described it on the stand; he then said nothing about a box being under his chair; on cross-examination he showed us how he took notes, and that on the next day he wrote out the conversation from the memorandum; nor did he say one word with reference to three persons which he had arranged for; he also stated that he recognized Mr. Moret's voice from hearing him say "good morning."

Cross-examined—I am sixty-four years of age; the trial of Colonel Alexander ended on the 4th of December, 1868; it commenced on November 30; Mr. Bull cross-examined Mr. Brooks very fully; I had not visited the house of Keller at that time; I subsequently had it examined; I went into the alley-way and found the windows of the cellar to be very small, with a high blank wall and a three-feet alley-way opposite them; I could not sit down and write out literally all the testimony given in that trial; Mr. Brooks had then, from information given me, threatened that Colonel Alexander should go to the Penitentiary, and should not escape; I was aware of a combination against Colonel Alexander, and I was very particular with reference to Mr. Brooks' testimony; a suit had been instituted against Messrs. Rollins, Tutton, Luther, and others, for a conspiracy to remove Colonel Alexander from the assessorship; I now undertake to answer that I can give literally the important facts of Mr. Brooks' testimony.

John P. O'Neill, Esq., sworn—I am a member of the bar; I prosecuted the case against Colonel Alexander; there is a portion of Mr. Brooks' testimony which I remember substantially; he was called to rebut the testimony of Moret, who had been asked "if he had not a certain conversation with Keller in Keller's house;" he denied it, and said he had not; Mr. Brooks was called to rebut; a discussion arose as to the admission of Brooks' testimony; it was admitted; I put to him two questions, "You have hear Moret testify here to-day?" "Yes, sir." "Is that the same voice you heard in Reading?" "Yes, sir." The testimony was then admitted; he did not say anything about seeing Moret; he testified that by arrangement with Mr. Keller he was at his house; he was in a room, when two men came in; he went into the cellar and there heard all that passed; he did not pretend to recognize Moret in any way other than by his voice; he did not describe his whiskers; I was subpœnaed to appear here this morning.

William M. Bull sworn—I was one of the counsel for Colonel Alexander; I have a pretty good recollection of Mr. Brooks' testimony; I remember his reference to the interview at Keller's; I don't think he spoke of seeing Moret, or of describing him; there was nothing said by him with reference to the identification of Moret in any other way than by the voice; my recollection is very distinct, as I considered his testimony the only important part of the case, and I didn't believe that either Mr. Barto or Keller would be believed; there was not a word said with regard to the key-hole in the door.

Cross-examined—I did take notes, but not full; I have them, but they are indefinite.

John D. Morris sworn—I live in Reading; I am a carpenter; I know the house of Mr. Yoder's where Keller lived; it is on East Penn street, between Sixth and Seventh streets; I went there after the trial of Colonel Alexander; I examined the cellar; I was present at the trial of Alexander; I heard Brooks' testimony in part; I heard that relative to the cellar; he did not mention anything about a box; I heard his description of the pipe-hole and how he placed himself to listen; I made a rough sketch of the cellar; when I got to the bottom of the stairs it was so dark I had to grope my way down; it was a clear day, between 1 and 2 o'clock; the sun set facing the cellar windows; after I had sufficient light—I mean after my eyes had become accustomed to the place—I took out my tapeline; several others were with me—John Lyons, Dr. Yardley Brown, Alderman Mingle, and others; the pipe-hole was at the eastern side of the cellar; we then commenced measuring the cellar; the height was five feet five inches from the joist to the dirt bottom; the joist was 9 inches and a half, making the total height 6 feet 2½ inches; the distance between joists was 12½ inches; I found the pipe-hole situated between the two joists, about 4 inches below the flooring, extending about ⅝ inch below the bottom of the joist; the windows were on the opposite side of the cellar; they were cast-iron bars, about 18 inches long and 12 inches high; and were 3 or 4 inches below the surface of the pavement; on the outside, opposite these windows, was a large brick wall, extending a considerable distance beyond the windows; the space between the wall and the windows was about 5 or 6 feet; that wall was three stones high; when we made our measurement we had to go to the grated window to see what that measurement was; otherwise we could not have told what it was; I do not think it was possible for Mr. Brooks to have placed himself in the position which he described; sitting on a chair on the floor, his ear would be about 18 inches from the pipe-hole; I made a subsequent examination of the cellar; I went to the cellar first, at the suggestion of Mr. Hoffman; my second visit was several days afterwards; Mr. John S. Richards suggested I had better look at it; didn't know that he was counsel for Mr. Moret; when I went there the second time, I found a store box, 18 inches high, underneath the pipe-hole; a chair was on it; there was nothing of that kind there when I was there first; I neither saw nor heard of one being in that cellar then; I went the second time for the purpose of locating the pipe-hole, that is, to see whether I had located it correctly in my draft; I found I was correct; the space was too low for me to sit on the chair; I tried to get on the chair; I might have pressed myself into a position; if I was sitting on the chair, with my ear to the pipe hole, I could not have taken my head from it unless my head betwee. the joists and against the floor; if I could have got a position I could not have seen to write, as the windows were fourteen feet away; I would suppose that it would have been lighter at the time of day that I was there, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Cross-examined—My first visit to the cellar was about the 7th or 10th of December; the pipe was 6 inches in diameter.

On re-examination the witness stated that the parlor door and the store door were not directly opposite each other, and the door of entrance to the building was on the extreme eastern side; the reputation of Mr. Moret for honesty has not been questioned until this case came up.

John N. Sharp sworn—I reside in Reading; I know the house of Mr. Yoder, where Keller lives. The witness then corroborated the testimony of Mr. Morris.

Colonel George W. Alexander sworn—I live in Reading; I was formerly Assessor of the Eighth district, appointed latter part of October, 1862; I came home in November, 1864, from the army; I went into the army on the 17th of April, 1861; I raised a company in Reading, and was honorably mustered out as Lieutenant-Colonel; I was a resident of Reading; I went into office November 1, 1862, and remained until August, 1868; I know Colonel Keller and Sheriff Barto; it is not true that I accompanied Keller to the house of Mr. Barto in the latter part of March, 1868, after 10 o'clock at night; I never did accompany Keller to the house of Barto at any time, or meet him there by appointment or by accident; I did not say to him or Barto that I would send either Moret or Groff to them; I never met Barto at the house of Keller by arrangement or otherwise; I had no arrangement with them or any one acting for them or in their behalf, by which I was to derive any personal benefit to myself and to cheat the Government; never directly or indirectly did I have any arrangement whatever with them; it is not true that Keller ever paid me $1000; he never paid me any such sum for any such purpose; he paid me, I think, $110, in the latter part of April or the early part of May, 1868, in my office; my office was in the second story of the Keystone Building, fronting on Sixth and Court streets; I rented a larger room, and in the corner I had erected a small one; the larger room was occupied by my clerks and three assistant assessors; in my private office I had a desk, press stand, and book stand; Keller came into my office between 3 and 4 o'clock, and asked me to do him a favor, and, handing me $110, said pay that to the Collector, whose office closed at 3 o'clock; my office remained open until 4 o'clock; such a thing was of frequent occurrence; I called Mr. Lindemuth, my clerk, and handed it to him; I again took the money and handed it to Mr. Harmer, a clerk of the Collector; my office adjoined the Collector's; this money was counted out on my desk, and I think Mr. Jacobs came in; there was no difficulty about his coming in; the door was open; there was no difficulty about anybody outside of my private office seeing what was going on; I caused the seizure of Mr. Barto's distillery; I think that was the 27th or 30th of July, 1867; the distillery was in possession of an officer; that action was based upon the information of Mr. Moret and others; do not know why the Collector did not act upon my information; the fact existed that he did not; he never took possession to my knowledge; that seizure was compromised by Barto paying $1500; I was not a party to that settlement; I advised the Department to the contrary; the relations between Barto and myself from that time out were anything but friendly; there was no intimacy between myself and Keller; I never knew him until 1865.

The case is still proceeding as we go to press.

MANAYUNK.

A Gas Explosion.

On Main street, Manayunk, there is, or rather was, a confectionery store, of which a Mrs. Whittaker was the proprietress. Now, the house in which the store was located differs from the majority of dwellings in this wise; it has no cellar, but only a sub-cellar. In one corner of this hole was fixed a gas meter, which, from what we are about to mention, must have been supplied with a different quality of gas from that now used in this city.

Early this morning the strong odor gave notice that there was a leak somewhere, and a man was sent into the sub-cellar to examine. Of course he needed a light, and of course he at once struck a match—*presto*, up went the floor, Mr. Man, candies, cakes, shelves, etc.; and what only a few moments before was a neatly arranged store was turned into a state of confusion. Mr. Man went as high as the ceiling of the place, but being somewhat portly, was unable to get through. On the downward track he struck a pan of what the juveniles call "Yaller Jack," and it stuck to him, thereby preventing his sustaining any serious injuries.

The noise created by the affair aroused the whole community, and people came pouring in from all sections; the bridges leading from the other side of the Schuylkill were all filled with mud, and the canal boatmen were busily employed in washing their clothes. No little excitement was created by the report that several boys and girls had been blown to pieces; but a careful investigation by our reporter brought to light the fact that——they were made of paper.

The Insurance Patrol of Roxborough and the Fire Department of Wissahickon were soon on the ground, and preparations were at once made to turn the noble Schuylkill upon the flames, but the Wissahickon was found all sufficient. Smith, of Select Council, did most excellent service in directing the operations of the Department of the Wissahickon, and our reporter was informed that it was the intention of the residents of Manayunk to present him with the first second-hand boat-horn that may be found in the mud after a freshet, as a token of their esteem for him as a fireman. From a reliable policeman we ascertained that two hundred dollars would cover the loss by the explosion.

WHAT WE WOULD DO IF WE WERE MAYOR.—We would not have robberies and burglaries daily reported, with no arrests.

—We would put an end to policemen on night duty gathering in knots on street corners.

—We would not have citizens, whilst waiting for a car, ordered about at the whim of every member of the force.

—We would, whilst enforcing temperance principles, put an embargo on side-entry manœuvres. It is not quite the thing to see a policeman wiping his mouth when emerging from said entries.

—We would see that Ninth street, from Race to Market, be visited at least occasionally by members of the force.

—We would not prohibit patrolmen from "taking something" now and then, and yet allow our higher appointees to visit drinkeries at their pleasure. It looks like partiality, you know!

—We would station officers at Eleventh and Arch streets, nightly, and have them arrest the numerous "street walkers" that annoy the residents of both streets.

—We would see that if burglars are to be allowed to operate when and where they please, public notice be given so that our citizens may prepare to protect themselves.

—We would see that an end be put to a thieves' den on N. Third street, known as a concert saloon.

—We would have our pawnbrokers kept to a strict account. There would then be less thieving.

—We would see that the ordinance in reference to close driving be enforced. We would have this done at once.

—We would advise certain officials not to be seen so often in the company of "professionals."

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Temperance lectures at the Twentieth Street M. E. Church on Tuesday next.

—Is there any necessity for the conductors on the Fourth and Eighth streets line to loaf at street corners, to the detention of passengers?

—Rather tough, the yarn that the disfigurement of the statue of the "Noble George" was caused by a ball from a street-cleaning machine.

—Our citizens need not fear gas explosions at present, the miserable substitute now being furnished will scarce ignite, let alone explode.

—What has the Board of Health done in regard to the streets of the Fifth ward reported dirty?

—The practice of washing pavements such weather as this should be immediately abolished.

—The Pennsylvania Peace Society meets at Ninth and Spring Garden streets to-night.

—Why is not the practice of crowding vehicles in one continuous line abolished?

—Queen Victoria has not taken a suite of rooms at the Continental, as reported.

—Germantown presents a lively scene on Saturday nights.

—Infanticide is on the increase.

THE POST OFFICE TO BE ENLARGED.—Some time ago General Bingham proposed to the authorities at Washington the consolidation of the sub-stations, making the Chesnut street office the Post Office of the city. The want of room was the only barrier. This difficulty is now to be overcome. An addition, to extend from Library street half way to Chesnut street, and across the wagon-road to the Custom House wall, is to be erected. The plans and specifications have been made, and the contract will at an early day be entered into. The trees which have so long shaded the wagon-drive have been removed, and everything is in readiness for the builder. The addition will be of brick, a single story, with high ceiling. The roof will be chiefly of heavy glass, in order to make the interior as cheerful as possible. The addition will be principally devoted to the reception and delivery of mails, packing and assorting. The room gained by the addition in the present building will be set apart for the carriers, the number of whom will be considerably increased by the closing of the sub-stations, from which a very large proportion of the mail matter is now delivered, as well as collected, previous to forwarding to the central office.

THE TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This church is situated on Frankford road and Cambria street. The size of the main building is 75 by 42 feet; the chapel at the end is 42 by 30 feet, style Gothic, pointed grey stone, with tower and porch entrance. Value of the building, when completed, $50,000. It will cost to finish, furnish, and pave around the main building about $2500. The neighborhood is good and improving, and a church of this kind is greatly needed there. As this is a mission church, it must depend upon the liberality of the community to meet its pressing demands. A debt of about $2500 is now pressing upon the church, which, together with what is required to finish the building, about $5000 in all, is the amount which the Treasurer requires to put the church upon a permanent basis. Rev. N. A. Brown is now ministering to this church, and the congregation is increasing. It is hoped, therefore, that the funds needed to ensure the success of this enterprise will be soon contributed.

THE CLAYPOOLE FAMILY.—A couple of what we should suppose to be the descendants of Dickens' famous "Noah" were yesterday captured on Bedford street, having in their possession two pairs of stolen boots. At the station-house they gave their names as John and Jennie Claypoole, and in their old clothes were found several pawn tickets, calling for a variety of goods that had been stolen. John confessed that his line of business was the "kinchin lay," whilst Jennie followed the "igher art." They will both have a hearing at the Central Station to-day.

THE FAIR FOR BETHANY MEMORIAL MISSION, now in progress at Horticultural Hall, is a complete success. The lower floor is occupied by a museum—better than anything in this line ever gotten up in the city. The foyer is used for tableaux and musical performances. The hall was well filled last evening and the sales were quite heavy.

THE RESULT.—Early this A. M., an impecunious individual found open the door leading to the cellar of the public house occupied by James Ledger, corner of Cresson and Grape streets, Manayunk. He at once descended, ascended, then bought himself a coat, 200 cigars, two silver watches, and $20 in nickels, and then left. Moral—leave your doors open.

THE SCHOEPPE CASE.—The committee of arrangements for the Schoeppe mass meeting this afternoon resolved, on motion of Mr. Francis Wells, to postpone the proposed public meeting and to recommend the suspension of further public demonstrations, pending the action of the Supreme Court in the matter.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A POST OFFICE.—George Monroe, alias George Ellis, a few nights ago attempted to rob the Post Office at Chester, Pa. He was arrested last night in Little Pine alley, and will have a hearing at the Central Station to-day.

A $60 FIRE.—A hubbub was created about seven o'clock this morning by the burning of $60 worth of wearing apparel in the third story back room of No. 1812 Seybert street, occupied by one Aaron Hood.

BROOMS.—One dozen of brooms await an owner at the Eleventh District Station. They are supposed to have been stolen.

INCENDIARIES.—Fire Marshal Blackburn yesterday succeeded in having arrested two more of the gang of desperadoes that infest the Twenty-fourth ward.

AS A HOLIDAY GIFT nothing could be more appropriate than a Singer Family Sewing Machine. To be had upon easy terms at No. 1102 Chesnut street.

PUBLIC SALE.

Card to the Public.

T. A. McCLELLAND, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, announces that he will sell on THURSDAY next, at Public Sale, commencing at 10:30 o'clock, a large assortment of superior Cabinet Furniture, which has been manufactured by our best houses for their retail sales, and which will be sold without reserve to pay advances. 12 11 3trp

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Chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, April, 1869.

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Established for the Execution of Trusts, Executorships, Etc.: the Safe Keeping of Valuables, and the Renting of Small Safes in its Burglar-Proof Vaults in the Granite Fire-Proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, Chesnut Street.

This Institution will be opened for the transaction of business on MONDAY, December 27, when the Company will be in readiness to receive SPECIAL DEPOSITS for the SAFE KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, SILVER and GOLD PLATE, JEWELRY, and other portable VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at rates similar to those charged by other SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES in the principal cities of the United States, and to RENT SMALL SAFES inside its BURGLAR-PROOF Vaults at rates varying from $15 to $75 per year, according to size and location. These Vaults are well lighted and ventilated, of enormous strength, and no effort or expense has been spared in their construction to render them ABSOLUTELY BURGLAR-PROOF. Watchmen of undoubted character, vigilance, and intelligence will be on duty day and night (Sundays and holidays included) inside and outside the premises; and every conceivable precaution has been adopted in the internal arrangements to preclude the possibility of fatality or sudden theft. Nothing has been omitted to provide for the convenience and most perfect attainable security of Depositors and Renters, and afford absolute SAFETY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT—the means for which, as adopted by the Company, are not, it is believed, excelled in the country.

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12 11 1m rp

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Nominations of Circuit Judges not Entirely Approved—Judge McKennan Criticized—The Virginia Question as Good as Settled —The Franking Privilege—Coin and Currency Statement.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Circuit Judges—Opposition to the Pennsylvania Nomination.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A careful canvass of the Senate shows that there is a strong opposition to the confirmation of Judges Yeaman, Pearce, and McKennan, nominated for United States Circuit Judges. All the others will be confirmed without opposition. Republicans are anxious to get a man for the district to which Yeaman is nominated—including, as it does, Kentucky—whose position on all questions arising out of the Rebellion is unequivocal. Besides, it is held that Yeamen is not fit for the place. Charges said to be well founded have been brought against Pearce for attempting to defraud the revenue. McKennan is not regarded as qualified, and many Senators will vote against him on this ground. The probabilities are that all three will be rejected.

The Virginia Members—No Opposition.

All opposition having been withdrawn to the admission of Virginia, and ex-Governor Wells having written a letter in favor of amnesty, and for immediate admission, the Reconstruction Committee are preparing the forms, which will be presented on Monday next.

The Franking Privilege.

Large numbers of members and Senators are greatly incensed at the statement of the Postmaster-General in his report that the franking privilege costs the Government five millions annually. Statements are being prepared to show that it does not cost the Government more than a million annually. The assault of the Postmaster-General is regarded as uncalled for, and calculated to have a bad effect upon the party, affording capital for opposition.

Treasury Statement.

The statement of the condition of the Treasury to-day shows a coin balance of over one hundred and eight millions. Of this about thirty-eight millions is for gold certificates, leaving seventy millions of gold belonging to the Government. The currency balance is over thirteen millions.

Georgia Democrats Protest.

A delegation of Democrats are on their way from Georgia to protest against the proposed action of Congress as recommended in the President's Message. They will find themselves too late, as the Senate has prepared a bill which will be presented next week.

The McGarrahan Case.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Attorney-General Hoar attempted yesterday to get the attorneys in the celebrated McGarrahan case to agree to have a mandamus case against Secretary Cox advanced in the docket of the United States Supreme Court. The latter would not agree. Hoar puts it on the ground of the public interest involved, although there are several hundred cases ahead of this, which is really of no public importance. The contest is not between the United States and McGarrahan, but between the New Idria Quicksilver Company, who are in possession, and McGarrahan, who is trying to oust them. Some surprise is manifested at the interference of the United States officials in a case involving only private interests.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Mr. Ingersoll again introduced his bill authorizing an additional issue of legal-tender notes to the amount of $44,000,000, and asked its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Cullom remarked that he thought the House had had that bill offered for the last two or three days.

Mr. Ingersoll said it had, and that it would have it for two or three days more, until it was referred.

Mr. Garfield moved its reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Randall inquired of the Speaker whether an objection would prevent the introduction of the bill now?

The Speaker said it would not.

Mr. Cox thought the House had better postpone the consideration of the subject for the present. It ought to be ventilated.

Mr. Garfield thought that the question of reference might as well be settled now as at any other time.

Mr. Ingersoll insisted on his motion of reference, and moved the previous question, which was seconded.

Mr. Judd demanded the reading of the bill, which was done.

It authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue additional legal-tender notes of the denominations heretofore issued, and in such proportions as he may deem best, to the amount of $44,000,000, of which $10,000,000 are to be issued within thirty days after the passage of this act, $10,000,000 more within sixty days, and $10,000,000 more within ninety days, and the remaining $14,000,000 within one hundred days. The second section directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase with such notes gold interest-bearing bonds, and to cancel the same in the manner now provided by law.

Mr. Scofield moved that the bill be laid on the table.

Mr. Holman called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Garfield inquired of the Speaker whether the bill was now before the House for action?

The Speaker replied that it was, and that the House could dispose of it.

Mr. Cox remarked that if the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Scofield, wanted a decision of the House between an inflation and contraction of currency, now was the time.

Mr. Scofield supposed those who wanted to inflate the currency would vote against the motion.

The yeas and nays were ordered, the main question was taken, and the motion was rejected; yeas 64, nays 88.

FROM EUROPE.

The Latest Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 73f. 7c.; and closed steady at 73f. 9c.

ANTWERP, Dec. 11.—Petroleum opened firm but quiet.

HAVRE, Dec. 11.—Cotton opened quiet and steady, both on the spot and afloat.

FROM NEW YORK.

Death of a Lawyer.

TROY, Dec. 11.—T. W. Jackson, a promising young lawyer of this city, died suddenly this morning.

New York Money Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Money easier at 6@7 on call. Foreign exchange firm at yesterday's quotations. Gold opened at 123⅝, and fell to 123⅛. Governments steady. Stocks opened strong, with Reading and St. Paul as features. Later in the day prices fell off slightly, and the market is now steady at the decline. A meeting of Tennessee bondholders will be held this afternoon, to take measures relative to obtaining payment of bond interest.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Stocks strong. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 123⅛. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115½; do. 1864, do., 113½; do. 1865, do., 113½; do. do., new, 116⅛; do. 1867, 116¾; do. 1868, 116⅛; 10-40s, 110½; Virginia 6s, 52½; Missouri sixes, 90½; Canton Company, 50; Cumberland preferred, 26½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 91⅜; Erie, 26¾; Reading, 100⅞; Adams' Express, 61¼; Michigan Central, 122; Michigan Southern, 87½; Illinois Central, 113¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 107; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 88⅞; Western Union Telegraph, 34⅞.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Cotton quiet and firm at 25½c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; State, $4 55@6 75; Western, $4 50@6 25. Wheat declined 1c.; winter red, $1 30@1 35. Corn steady. Oats dull; State, 64@64½c.; Western, 62½@63½c. Pork dull; new mess, $32 50; old mess, $33; prime, $23 50@24. Lard, 19c. Whisky nominally $1 01@1 02.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.—Cotton strong at 25@25½c. Flour dull, with small business and prices entirely unchanged. Wheat dull; red, $1 30@1 38. Corn dull, white, 85@88c.; yellow, 85@90c. Oats, 56@58c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky, $1 03@1 03½, in wood and iron. Sales for January delivery at 95@98c.

FROM THE WEST.

Planing Mill in St. Louis Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—The planing mill of John S. Thomas, at the corner of Compton avenue and Chesnut street, was totally burned this morning. Loss, $25,000; insured in the Maryland Fire Insurance Company, of Baltimore, for $1000; in the International, of New York, for $1000; and in the Globe Mutual, American, Central, Commercial, and Citizens', of St. Louis, $2200 each.

More About the Cardiff Grant.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—A correspondent who has seen it, writes to the Chicago *Tribune* that the partly decayed arm that lies under the Cardiff grant looks exactly like that portion of Fort Dodge gypsum which rises above the surface of the ground and is exposed to the weather. The same correspondent was present in the bank at Syracuse when Mr. Newell deposited $37,500, and the cashier informed the correspondent that Newell gave George Hull $9000 of this money.

Libel Suit.

The jury in the case of Walton vs. Wilbur T. Storey, editor of the Chicago *Times*, for libel, gave a verdict to the plaintiff for $3650. A new trial was granted without argument.

An Injured Husband Shoots.

At Ottumwa, Iowa, on Thursday night last, Lewis Barker, jeweller, having suspicions of the infidelity of his wife with Otto Frauenburg, his wife's paramour, shot the latter, who attempted to escape from Barker's house, the ball entering his bowels and producing an ugly wound. Frauenburg drew a knife and plunged it into Barker's bowels, making a fearful wound, although neither are considered fatal.

At a meeting of Germans held here last night, a petition was numerously signed, asking Governor Geary to pardon Dr. Schoeppe.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

In the case of Thomas Carr and James Griffin, tried yesterday for highway robbery committed upon Harbor Policeman Kuhn, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. It will be remembered that after the brutal attack upon him, he fired his pistol and wounded Griffin in the right arm, fracturing the bone below the elbow. The wounded man was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where the arm was attended to; thence he was removed to prison, where he remained until brought to court for trial. Here it was discovered that the odor arising from the wound was almost intolerable, and therefore an examination was made, which resulted in discovering that the bandages had not been renewed since his confinement in prison, and the cut bore the appearance of neglect, and the Court sent to the prison surgeon for an explanation. This morning the surgeon produced medical testimony to the effect that it was bad surgery to disturb the bandage from a comminuted fracture, such as this, while the discharge was flowing and the shattered bones working out, and that the treatment that had been applied to this case was perfectly proper. His Honor accepted this explanation as satisfactory and dismissed the physicians.

John Burke, who was convicted during the week of larceny, was sentenced to the County Prison for six months.

Frank Goldsmith, convicted of the larceny of a copper kettle from the United States Mint, was sentenced to the County Prison for sixteen months.

George Glazer, convicted of assault and battery upon his wife, was sentenced to the County Prison for one month.

Thomas Mullin, convicted of picking a lady's pocket at a funeral, was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for four years and six months.

George Stevenson, a young professional, was convicted during the week of several attempts to enter houses in order to steal, and was to-day sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for four years and eleven months.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam..	52¾
Con. Stock Scrip....	91⅜	Western Union Tel...	34½
do. scrip.....	83½	Toledo & Wab. R. R.	57
N. Y. & Erie Rail..	26¾	Mil. & St. Paul R com	74½
Ph. and Read. R.....	101	Mil. & St. Paul pref..	86½
Mich. S.R.....	87	Adams Express.....	61¼
Clev. and Pitts. R....	82½	Wells, Fargo & Co....	17½
Chi. and N. W. com..	72⅝	United States Co....	50½
Chi. and N. W. pref..	84¾	Tennessee 6s. new...	43
Chi. and R. I. R....	107	Gold.....	123¼
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	88¼	Market steady.	

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Stationer and Engraver,
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A handsome assortment of NICKNACKS suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

WRITING DESKS,
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GOLD PENS, KNIVES, WORK BOXES,
CIGAR, CARD, AND DRESSING CASES,
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R. HOSKINS & CO.,
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NO. 913 ARCH STREET,
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GREAT BARGAIN IN PLAIDS.
Extra Heavy All-wool
6-4 Plaids for $1 50,
worth $2 50.
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49 NORTH EIGHTH. 49
WILER & POLLOCK.
Closing out our entire stock of
DRY GOODS,
FROM
Monday, 13th Dec., till 1st January.

BLACK SILKS	reduced from	$2 25 to $1 50
FINE QUALITY	" "	2 50 " 1 75
BETTER	" "	3 00 " 2 00
HEAVY CORD	" "	4 50 " 3 25

COLORED SILK, $1 75, 2 00, 2 50, and 2 75, worth 3 50.
2 CASES BLACK ALPACA, 37 1-2, worth 62.
SILK VELVET REDUCED, $8 50 TO $5 50.

LYONS	"	12 50 " 9 50.
24 INCH DO.	"	18 00 " 14 50.
20 ps. PLUSH	"	1 50.

12 pcs. SILK TWIST VELVETEEN, 75, worth $1 50.
75 ps. TONYS POPLIN, 50, 62 1-2, worth 87c.
SHAWLS, for Christmas presents.

DOUBLE PAISLEY,	$37 50, reduced to	$20 00
BROCHA,	20 00, " "	12 50
BROCHA,	100 00, " "	75 00
BROCHA,	65 00, " "	45 00

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FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

Important Action of the French Government Towards the Œcumenical Council—The Pope Supported by American Bishops—The Council Adjourned until after the Epiphany.

The "Times" on the Orangemen.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The *Times* has an article to-day condemning the Orangemen, saying that they answer no end but to perpetuate the idea of two races, conquerors and conquered. Statesmen should discourage and discountenance these organizations.

The English Press and American Affairs.

The *Spectator* has an editorial on American affairs to-day. The writer says that General Grant's programme, as announced in his message to Congress, of peace, retrenchment, reconstruction, and honesty, must enhance the position of the United States as a nation. His way of paying her debts was the last to be quarrelled with.

The Œcumenical Council Adjourned Until After the Epiphany.

ROME, Dec. 11.—The sessions of the Œcumenical Council has been adjourned until after the Epiphany. Much opposition is expected on the reassembling of the body, but his Holiness is said to be sure of co-operation by the American Bishops.

The French Government and the Council.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The French Government has made known to the Œcumenical Council that infallibility is an inopportune question from a religious view, and politically places France otherwise than assenting to the Concordat, and releases her from the obligations then accepted.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Appointments.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The following appointments were made to-day by Commissioner Delano:—

John W. Brown, Assistant Assessor in the Fourth District of Pennsylvania; Theodore Wandle, William H. Grogan, and Payton Dwight, Assistant Assessors in Thirty-second District of New York.

By Secretary Boutwell:—John S. Torr, Inspector in Boston Custom House; George C. Lewis and H. G. Pettingill, Deputy Collectors at Custom House in Burlington, Vermont.

No appointment of Appraiser for Philadelphia has yet been made to take Mr. Worthington's place, though there seems to be no doubt about the appointment of Alex. G. Colesberry, present Assistant Appraiser, to the place.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from Third Edition.

The question recurred on Mr. Garfield's motion to refer to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Ingersoll called for the yeas and nays, remarking that four out of the six members of that committee who had yet voted had voted to lay the bill on the table.

The yeas and nays were called, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Yeas, 88; nays, 57.

Mr. Paine, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported the following-described papers in reference to the admission of Virginia, which were ordered to be printed:—General Canby's report to the Secretary of War relative to the election in July, 1869; the address of the Republican Central Committee; the statement of Mr. Hughes, endorsed by Mr. Witcher; the statement of Governor Wells; the memorial of the Committee of the Virginia Legislature; statement of Governor Walker before the Reconstruction Committee; opinion of Attorney-General Hoar on